■ SPECTRUM

Conscripted cars become conscientious objectors

Has a car got a conscience? This country's local "alternative service" offices for conscientious objectors will have to devote some thought to this strange question in the future. The best of luck to them!

The Association of Conscientious Objectors (VK) has started a new campaign in Frankfurt with the distribution of car stickers, pamphlets and information sheets as well as a press conference.

The aim of their campaign is summed up in the slogan: "Mein Automobil bleibt zivil" (My car stays in Civvy Street).

It appears that an unusual kind of conscientious objector has arisen — people's cars. This may sound like a hangover from this year's Carnival season at first sight, but although the idea is being put across in a lighthearted fashion it is meant in deadly earnest.

It concerns the Bundeswehr's moves to add personal cars to the list of vehicles that can be "conscripted" and used for army manoeuvres.

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has denied that he plans to add cars to special vehicles and lorries that can be enlisted. But the VK is sceptical about this.

They have pointed to the case of Gunnar Kniggendorf, a well-known conscientious objector who wrote that he could not possibly expect his car to be used to ends which he himself disagreed with.

The authorities wrote back that he should not lose too much sleep, since their requirements in the way of private cars were becoming less and less all the time.

Nevertheless Kniggendorf and the VK are up in arms, since they want to prove "that the Bundeswehr is encroaching more and more in people's private lives" according to their national Chairman Nils C. Nagel, "and we intend to put a stop to it?'

The Association of Conscientious Objectors believes that it has got wind of an increasing process of militarisation of private life.

They say that the symptoms of this are the lengthening of "alternative service" and the added work that is being given to conscientious objectors who prefer this way of serving their country, compared with the comparatively easy time that is enjoyed by the forces, the introduction or alternatively extension of military training and education in military matters at schools and the continuing increases in the defence budget.

In the reply to Hamburg VK member Gunnar Kniggendorf it is pointed out that his Fiat 124S may be a fine vehicle, but it is doubtful whether such a piece of machinery has a conscience and therefore whether it could be included in the ranks of the conscientious objectors.

This is logical.

But already there are a large number of applications for recognition of cars as being unwilling to perform military service and it will take serveral committees to decide where the conscience of the car is to be found and which way it has decided — to serve or not to serve.

Perhaps it will be discovered that the same criteria as are applied to human conschies can be applied to mechanical ones. Or perhaps the applications will have to be approved or otherwise not by the army authorities, but by TÜV, the roadworthiness examination society.

(Vorwärts, 17 February 1972)

What Käte didn't do!

Käte Strobel, the "lady of the house" at the Health Ministry, was recently made an honorary member of the Society of Federal German Do-Nothings! At the award ceremony Kabarett artist Klaus Havenstein, who is also an honorary member of the Society stated that lazing around is a purposeful antidote to the everyday hustle and bustle.

Käte Strobel replied that the aims of the Society were in accordance with the aims of her Ministry — preserving good health. Her bounden duty is to spend a full three weeks every year doing sweet nothing — otherwise she faces expulsion.

(Die Welt, 1 February 1972)

Munich may break even

The Munich Olympics will cost 630 million Marks of public money, Olympic organisation manager Willi Daume stated in a television interview on 9 January. Total expenditure, he estimated, would amount to 1,972 million Marks, 1,340 million of which would be taken in revenue of one kind and another.

"I would not go so far as to say that the Olympics are going to cost nothing at all or even make a profit," he said but Daume did point out that the Olympics will net the Exchequer several hundred million Marks in tax revenue.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 February 1972)

Student deaths

Suicides are one third higher among students than among non-studying people of the same age group, according to a Frankfurt psychologist writing in the January edition of the magazine *Analysen*.

Of every 100,000 students 25 take their life, whereas the figure is nineteen per hundred thousand among others of the same age.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 1 February 1972)

Fat, fired

Bundestag members who are carrying a little more weight than recommended can console themselves that at least this will not disqualify them from sitting in the House. Bundestag Vice-President Liemann Schmitt-Vockenhausen confirmed that rolypoly Bundestag members need have no fears for their future. He was answering a question in the House by FDP member Kurt Spitzmüller.

Karl Wittrock, State Secretary to the Posts and Transport Ministry, stressed that overweight alone was no grounds for dismissal from a job. If a worker did his fair share he could not be fired, however big! His Ministry has called for a report on the case of Munich telephone operator Ursula Krause who was given the sack last year because of "inadequacies due to overweight".

Frau Krause was told by her employer that she would be suspended indefinitely if she did not reduce her weight to ... kilograms. When she failed to slim to the required weight in the time allowed she was fired.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 21 January 1972)



The German Tribune

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Nixon and Brandt face harsh criticism for detente policies



Considerable uncertainty and increased tension characterised the first week of the new era of international detente President Nixon claimed to have opened up with his talks with the Chinese leaders in Peking.

Immediately on his return the President's agreements with the Chinese government came under a cross-fire of criticism from the right wing of the Republican Party.

Mr Nixon's fellow-Republicans do not dispute that this journey may change the world. They are merely worried that it might prove a change in the wrong direction and reckon, like Opposition leader Rainer Barzel in this country, that the administration is going the wrong way about it.

Mr Nixon is principally accused of having let Formosa down. The journey, according to right-wing Republican spokesman Senator Buckley, represented an "ominous adventure in US diplomacy."

At the same time two European attempts to reduce world tension and improve inter-governmental cooperation, endeavours that run parallel to American efforts, have also come in for criticism.

IN THIS ISSUE

In London Mr Heath's government is finding it increasingly difficult to pass the legislation made necessary by Britain's Common Market entry in the face of powerful Labour opposition.

Even though the European Community Bill will doubtless eventually make its way through Parliament the Opposition are meeting with steady success in securing tactical delays, creating an atmosphere of uncertainty and confusion.

The events that have enlivened Bonn in the past few days could have far more serious consequences, though. Social Democratic Bundestag member Herbert Hupka's decision to cross the floor to the Christian Democratic Opposition benches may not have been altogether unexpected — any more than Free Democrat Knut von Kühlmann-Stumm's reservations about the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw have come as a surprise.

Baron von Kühlmann-Stumm's announcement, shortly after Herbert Hupka's change of allegiance, that he too will probably vote against the government created a major alarm.

It came as a crushing blow to the illusion industriously conveyed by the Social and Free Democratic coalition that ratification of the treaties was in the bag. There can now no longer be any doubt that the fate of ratification legislation hangs in the balance.

When the final vote comes the government will now probably have 249 Bundestag members on its side, exactly one over the absolute majority needed.

An absolute majority of the 496 voting members of the Bundestag will probably be needed in order to override objections the Bundesrat, the country's Upper House, is expected to make at the second reading on 11 May.

The coalition parties' hopes of a government majority in the Bundesrat resulting from the April state elections in Baden-Württemberg are growing increasingly slender. Were, say, a Social and Free Democratic coalition to be formed in Stuttgart, the Baden-Württemberg votes in the Bundesrat would swing the vote in the Federal government's favour.

But with hopes on the decline the majority in favour of ratification is in jeopardy. It would take only one more waverer on the government's side who decided to vote against ratification to torpedo the entire project.

It is unlikely that odd Opposition Christian Democratic members will vote in the government's favour and save the day and as the government has committed itself wholly to the Ratification Bill the only consequence of defeat would be to go the country, with all the uncertainty that a general election entails.

There is little point in arguing the toss as to why matters have come to this pass. The Social Democrats are now suffering the consequences of psychological mistakes made in keeping political parties and the general public informed about the Eastern Bloc treaties.

The intransigence of the GDR, the Soviet Union and Poland on a number of points has also contributed to a worsening of the atmosphere.

It is too early in the day to speculate about the political chain reactions that might ensue from a failure of the treaties to gain ratification in Bonn.

The Christian Democrats are no doubt right in saying that rejection would not mean the end of the world. It is, on the other hand, equally true to say that rejection would bring about considerable changes in the international situation.

As the Eastern Bloc treaties are linked with the Four-Power Berlin Agreement and both are connected with the projected European security conference a parliamentary defeat for the Bonn Federal government would bring much to a standstill and set other processes in motion.

One can hardly say in advance how the many governments concerned in both East and West would respond, but rejection by Bonn would certainly represent a severe setback for the present leadership in the Kremlin, Moscow having given the treaties every support. The blow could well have consequences for the Kremlin leaders' positions.

In comparison with this grave test of strength the Bonn government must survive the worries that confronted President Nixon on his return from China seem minor.

Despite vociferous opposition from influential Republicans there can be no doubt that a clear majority of the American public welcome the bold adventure of Mr Nixon's Peking trip.

His fellow-countrymen were impressed by the President's decision on his return to eschew the grand words he had uttered while in China.

There was no more talk of the week that had changed the world, nor did Mr Nixon pretend that fundamental political problems had been solved in his talks with the Chinese.

He admitted that there were differences of opinion and ideological conflict and frankly stated that major difficulties remained to be overcome before normal relations could be established with Communist China.

His fellow-countrymen are all the more appreciative of the fact that the President has set about one of America's major foreign policy problems, the isolation and hostile attitude of China, and patiently, courageously and skilfully moved in the direction of a solution.

Unmistakeably, new problems have

Continued on page 2



Brandt meets the Shah of Iran

Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived in Teheran on 6 March to discuss with the Iranian government means of improving and intensifying economic cooperation between West Germany and Iran. Chancellor Brandt was greeted by Shah Raza Pahlavi on his arrival. (Photo: dpa)

Franco Malfatti resigns from EEC

Franco Maria Malfatti, President of the EEC Commission, has announced his resignation so that he can take part in the Italian elections this year. Two years ago the Rome government took its time giving approval for Malfatti's appointment to the EEC.

His resignation is definitely not a desertion of Europe, since he announced a long time ago that he would return to Italian politics when his term of duty with the EEC was completed.

His resignation came as a result of a careful assessment of his chances of rejoining the Christian Democrats now rather than at the beginning of 1973, by which time his position in the EEC would have lapsed as a result of the enlargement of the Common Market.

It is possible to understand the course of action that Franco Malfatti has taken to resign to campaign politically in Italy but it does not mean that an observer would approve of this action.

Those who disapprove believe that he should have made some kind of sacrifice for the cause of Europe. But the EEC Commission presidency is not a safe living. Hallstein, who held the appointment for many years, was the exception. All members of the EEC Commission should take in rotation the presidency. Now it is the turn of the French.

Jean Rey, Malfatti's Belgian predecessor has been appointed a Minister of State. Malfatti's ambition is to gain a place in the Italian government cabinet.

Malfatti's deputy, West Germany's representative, Wilhelm Haferkamp, will be the temporary president until another is elected.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 4 March 1972)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

An analysis of the stability of the Russian State



Suddenly the nature of the Soviet state has again become the subject of discussion and protest. In world affairs the Soviet Union paints a picture of itself as stable, consolidated and mature. With regard to the Soviet general public this definition is a little wide of the mark.

The more the Soviet people developed into citizens of their country, the more the international revolutionary fervour of the early years gave way first to the pragmatic approach of the phase of reconstruction, then to the system of rigid Stalinism, and doubts about the entire system grew.

Initially they were formulated by Bolsheviks of the old school, then, after a long, enforced pause, by a new generation of intellectuals. Now they are being voiced by officials of the only legal political party, as reports from various constituent republics indicate.

Is the USSR what it claims to be, a union of Soviet socialist republics, an ideologically defined state with frontiers that are at the same time the boundaries of a social system? Or is it the continuation of Russian nationalism of old in a new governmental and social guise?

It looks very much as though the new ruling class has been as unable to reconcile equal rights for all nationalities with its own existence as the feudal and primitive capitalist classes of Russia of old were able to. The old rulers were unable and indeed unwilling to distinguish between their own Russian nationalism and the ideology of Moscow as the standard-bearer of a third Rome.

This idea has been at the root of Russia's view of its own role since the sixteenth century when Filofey, the learned abbot of Volokolamsk, claimed that Rome and Byzantium had perished because they had been unfaithful to their mission. There remained only Moscow as the standard-bearer of Orthodoxy, the Third Rome after which there would be no fourth.

Moscow, the capital city of the principality of the same name, later became the capital of the Russian empire. Despite the enlightenment the Roman mission was never abandoned.

The Orthodox Church remained the established Church. The priesthood and the police, working hand in hand, were able, regardless of the knowledge of the powers that be, to keep the illiterate masses under control with the aid of Byzantine pomp and the Cossacks.

Rebellions such as those associated with the names of Stenka Razin and Pugachev were, when it came to the crunch, put down by force.

It's the old, old story, but it is a strange quirk of history that the idea of the chosen State (the one with the only correct view) and the chosen people (the Russian people in this case) has survived in the very country in which, both in fact and in theory, the most revolutionary of all revolutions took place.

In the days of the first (and last) Bolshevik cosmopolitans Lenin, Trotsky, Lunacharsky, Bukharin, Zinoviev and Kamenev the state was unimportant: what mattered was the new society. The call for world revolution was still seriously meant.

Under Stalin, the product of Georgia, class oppression and an Orthodox priestly seminary, the call to arms in the cause of world revolution became a Lenin liturgy and the theory of radical change all over the world developed into a Marxist priesthood.

The red flag, the hammer and sickle and "Proletarians of the world unite!" assumed the importance of inalienable sacraments because the ideology held the entire system together even though it was no longer reconcilable with its origins.

Ritualised Leninism was, by the thirties, a religion tailor-made to suit the requirements of the Soviet Union as a centre of power. Moscow was no longer the Third Rome but it was the No. 1 Moscow, the embodiment of world revolution Russian-style.

Meanwhile the technocrats, the latest variation on bureaucracy, have taken over. They feel themselves to be hampered by ideology. Democratic checks on the powers that be, even backed by the authority of Lenin, are not to their liking at all, particularly now that other variants have emerged that are closer to the original authors and to the masses – the Chinese interpretation, for instance.

The theory as taught between Brest-Litovsk and Vladivostok amounts to a justification of the existence of the powers that be in the Soviet Union. It is limited geographically, one of the results of polycentrism.

What, then, happens to the inhabitants of the Russian empire of old who are not Russian by nationality? The ruling bureaucratic caste speaks Russian, which is reasonable enough in view of the need for rationalisation of industry, science and administration. Too many languages would spoil the broth, as it were.

The key posts in non-Russian Soviet republics are invariably held by Russians. It is understandable in the circumstances that Uzbekis, Latvians, Ukrainians and Kazakhs are wondering whether they are merely second-class citizens.

If Russian bureaucrats make concessions to Soviet Jews why should they not, for reasons of solidarity, do the same for other nationalities?

What is more, the Poles, Hungarians, Mongolians and others belong to the same social set-up as the sixteen nationalities of the USSR, yet they have retained their own nation-states and are governed by technocrats, but at least by technocrats of their own nationality.

The discrepancies that are gradually occurring to the non-Russian Soviet nationalities are, however, part and parcel of the Soviet system.

Queries regarding national equality in the socialist Soviet Union amount, in the final analysis, to the question whether or not what is practised is socialism. This is a question that alarms the powers that be. Their only answer would be to admit that it is merely a word intended to help them retain their power.

Karl Grobe

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 February 1972)

Most GDR judges are party members

Special services earn judges in the German Democratic Republic bonuses of 250 to 350 Marks on top of their regular salary. To earn these handsome perks the judges must see to it that they do justice to their clear political function "and see that the politics of the State leadership are put into practice efficiently".

This is the basic difference between the work of the judiciary in the East and the West of Germany as outlined by the Ministry for Inter-German Relations in its contribution to the report on the state of the nation. In West Germany judges are not political puppets but have a duty to uphold the personal and property rights provided by Basic Law.

In the GDR politico-legal decisions are, first and foremost, pronounced by the Party. More than ninety per cent of the judiciary in East Germany are members of the SED, the ruling Communist Party.

With very few exceptions public prosecutors in the East are members of the Communist Party as well. Judges are obliged to submit regular reports to the "people's representatives" stating that they have carried out "the duties entrusted to them".

Judges in the other Germany view all problems from the point of view of class, the protection of the socialist State and the socialist sense of justice and are thus obliged to be present at meetings of the "people's representatives" on regular occasions.

Lothar Tönshoff

(Münchner Merkur, 22 February 1972)

Nixon and Brandt's detente policies

Continued from page 1

arisen, particularly in relations with Japan and the Soviet Union. Only the outcome of the President's visits to Moscow and Tokyo will show whether he is equally successful in dealing with them.

Not, indeed, until then will it be possible to hazard a guess as to whether his attempt at creating a new balance of power and pursuing a three-cornered policy with Peking and Moscow promises to be a success.

In this context special importance must be attached in Europe to a warning issued by Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University, New York, a former Presidential adviser.

For both tactical and strategic reasons a certain degree of attempted rapprochement with Peking and Moscow is highly desirable, the Professor says. But, he has warned the President, it must not be allowed to become the cornerstone of American foreign policy.

In an era of declining political stability the traditional balance of power is, he claims, no longer sufficient. Absolute priority ought to be given to the constructive and historically more important policy of intensifying and extending links with America's past and present allies in Western Europe and Japan.

Mr Nixon's present activities account for only a third of US foreign policy, an incalculable third, what is more, in view of the fact that Communist leaders in Peking and Moscow are no longer as young as they were.

Another – and no less important third is the cooperative development of Atlantic and Pacific ties (with Europe and Japan), the final third being a joint policy on the part of the developed world towards the underdeveloped world.

This all goes to show that the new era of detente will not be a golden age of continuous and uninterrupted peace. Despite high-falutin language it too will be an exacting and crisis-prone period.

Alfred Hildebrand

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 4 March 1972)

Non-ratification of East Bloc treaties would have repercussions in Moscow

Bremer Nachrichten

The waves of uncertainty over the fate of the Eastern Bloc treaties have now reached the Kremlin, Parliamentary debate of the treaty with Bonn has commenced in the Soviet Union too, and although there can be no question of it not being ratified in Moscow failure on Bonn's part to ratify the treaty would almost certainly have considerable repercussions in the Kremlin.

This is the context in which the harsh reaction by *Pravda* to the course of events in Bonn must be viewed. Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev is considered to be the spiritual father of Moscow's new policy towards the West and is said to have pushed through the policy change towards this country against considerable Party opposition.

This is why Mr Brezhnev himself was Chancellor Brandt's opposite number at least September's talks in Oreanda on the Black Sea and why he has repeatedly urged Bonn to speed up ratification.

Rejection of the treaty by the Bundestag would represent a considerable blow to Mr Brezhnev's prestige and experience has shown that a loss of face for the powers that be in the Soviet Union is almost always accompanied by a decline in power.

It is more than doubtful whether developments of this kind would be in the interest of either this country or international endeavours to come to terms with the East.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that a failure of the treaties to pass the Bundestag would not only be a disaster for the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn, not to mention the position of West Berlin and its inhabitants. The advocates of an Ulbricht-style hard line policy towards Bonn also have visions of better times ahead.

It would, however, be unfair to hold the Christian Democratic Opposition and its intransigent attitude entirely responsible for his writing on the wall – for that is what it is being made out to be.

The Federal government has committed a number of political and tactical mistakes in dealing with the treaties both within and outside Parliament.

Hans Wolfgang Engelmann

(Bremer Nachrichten, 6 March 1972)

The German Tribune

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■ POLITICS

Young Socialists tone down their views and return to the fold

Young Socialists are gradually returning to the SPD fold. At a congress they held in Hanover three and a half years ago to discuss strategy they exhibited their good conduct with clenched teeth.

At their congress in Oberhausen on 26 February 1972 they made a special point of the fact that they were "Young Socialists within the SPD", held the elections to their executive with this in mind, announced they wanted a stronger party, tolerated Holger Börner, the party's new business manager, and even silently accepted that adversary Börner, a former skilled construction worker, reminded them with a faint smile of the other non-Marxist roots of the SPD. There used to be times when these words would have been booed.

A more benevolent estimation and treatment of the party had become evident even before the Oberhausen congress. But the congress must not be seen merely as an apparatus confirming decisions already reached.

There was no audience that would have accepted willy-nilly any opinions served up to it. The realisation that it was necessary to support the SPD without subterfuge, the recognition that the party had to obtain an absolute majority or at least continue to govern in coalition with the Free Democrats only came to the surface after long hours of discussion.

Though the executive of the Young Socialists had first spoken of the opportunities of mobilising antagonistic class interests presented by the election campaign, the congress spoke only of mobilising the interests of wage-earners.

Though the executive proposed making a contribution of their own to the election campaign and going far beyong what the party stood for, the congress was only willing to prepare for an election campaign and going far beyond what the party stood for if this was thought necessary.

A growing disinclination to indulge in extremism dominated the two-day conference, overshadowed infighting and brought an aura of pragmatism into the congress hall.

Even the "Stamokaps" who see the State and monopolist capitalism irrevocably linked with one another and who have fought this state of affairs up to now restrained themselves in their speeches.

The only Young Socialist weapon lined up in Oberhausen was the anti-capitalist administrative reform which should one day overcome capitalism.

The Young Socialists, mainly from middle-class and intellectual circles, were completely without illusions when they reported how difficult it was to spread their views at grass-roots level, especially in factories. For this reason, if for no other, delegates tried to speak a language that other people could understand.

The Young Socialists do not want to act as a political shock force to shatter the solidarity of trade-unionists but pursue the more modest aim of taking part in the everyday fight for more rights for wage-earners.

But they are approaching their local campaigns with greater self-confidence. Their Red Spot compaigns against fare increases will, they believe, be of long-term benefit if politically-interested workers and employees can be attracted to the party so that they themselves can play some part in changing it.

Of course the Young Socialists have not lost their desire for change at the Oberhausen congress. They dream of the SPD of the eighties as a party that has adopted to its own benefit the double strategy of work on a grass-roots level and in parliament.

Thoy want the party's organisation to be changed in such a way that workers will be able to represent their own interests within the party.

They proclaim the long-term aim of nationalising the banks and certain other branches of industry.

But they also take the general mood of the SPD into account and no longer give the impression of wanting to oppose official party strategy. The Young Socialists' Congress in Oberhausen could go down in party history as the congress of solidarity.

This change is not merely the result of Young Socialist thinking. The SPD itself had something to do with it. Herbert Wehner, Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski and Horst Ehmke attended the Young Socialists' Congress in Bremen in December 1970 along with Willy Brandt who warned against making out the difference between the SPD and the Communists to be minimal.

The Social Democrat leaders replaced discipline with advice. This was so unprecedented that Helmut Schmidt afterwards asked the party executive whether the attendance of so many party leaders had not exaggerated the importance of the Young Socialists.

Relations are now so good that SPD leaders did not need to turn up en masse for the Oberhausen congress. Although Wolfgang Roth, the new Young Socialist leader, is still feuding with his party colleagues in Hamburg, he does guarantee smooth cooperation with the party.

It will probably be more difficult in future election campaigns to attack the Social Democrats because of the sins of the Young Socialists.

A man like Hans-Jochen Vogel, now in his last few months as mayor of Munich, will not be able to hope for the adulation of the Young Socialists of course but he can reckon with a real improvement in the atmosphere.

Oberhausen will certainly have a beneficial effect on the Social Democrats' campaign for the elections to the Baden-Württemberg provincial assembly. The Young Socialists are encouraging criticism though not confrontation.

The eventuality cannot be ruled out that the Young Socialists' uncompromising attitude and their anti-capitalist leanings might come more violently to the fore one day. The SPD must thrash out its differences. But realism has now replaced the verbal extremism of its young members.

Lothar Labusch

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 February 1972)

Weyer calls for a ban on Italian Communist Party in this country

Some fifty Italian workers, all members of the Italian Communist Party, met in the "Waldheim" on the outskirts of Stuttgart on 30 January this year. The only item on the agenda was the establishment of the party's "Southern Federation". Sergio Segre, a member of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, was there to get the organisation off the ground.

A week later on 6 February about thirty Italian Communists met in the offices of the West German Communist Party in Cologne flanked by portraits of Karl Marx and Bertolt Brecht. Among them was Loris Atti, a worker at Robert Bosch of Stuttgart and considered the number-one Italian Communist in the Federal Republic. The only item on the agenda was the establishment of the Italian Communist Party's "Northern Federation".

The two party headquarters in Stuttgart under the chairmanship of Giorgio Marzi and Cologne under Giovanni Pezzulli are the final stage of the Italian Communist Party's efforts to build up a party organisation in the Federal Republic.

They were also a reason for Free Democrat Willi Weyer, North Rhine-Westphalia's Minister of the Interior, to sound the alarm. A day after the Cologne congress he called upon party colleague Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Minister of the Interior in Bonn, to take the legal steps necessary against such ventures as quickly as possible.

Weyer's cry of alarm did not come as a surprise. The security authorities have long known about the Italian Communist Party's increasing agitation among the large number of Italians working in this country.

Italian Communists, led by trained officials and supported by trade union organisations such as INCA as a subterfuge, have established factory cells and local branches, especially in the centres of the metal industry.

The Italian Communists do everything they can during their agitation to avoid the impression of illegality. Leading party officials declare time and again in their statements that they feel bound to respect the laws of the Federal Republic.

But the Italian Communists have not been able to chalk up any great successes up to now. An internal report complains that there is no party organisations in many places and that they are only in their embryonic stage elsewhere.

The Italian Communist Party has about the same support in the Federal Republic as its rivals, the extreme right-wing *Movimento Sociale Italiano* and this party's sister organisation CTIM (Tricolor Committee for Italians Abroad) that is headed by Bruno Zoratto who works at Daimler-Benz in Stuttgart.

The CTIM leaders also claim to represent no more than the cultural and social interests of Italians working in the Federal Republic. But police authorities in Frankfurt class the CTIm and MSI as neo-Fascist organisations disturbing public security and order. Leading officials of both organisations have therefore been banned from further political activity in the Federal Republic.

Now that Willi Weyer has recommended a ban on the political activities of all foreign parties in the Federal Republic, both Italian Communists and right-wing extremists will now have to fear the same fate as the CTIM officials in Frankfurt.

Large sections of the Bundestag parties seem to share Weyer's view that no government in the world could tolerate domestic squabbles of other countries carried out on the territory of a sovereign State.

CSU-member Oscar Schneider has called for a strict ban on the Communist Party and MSI bases in this country, claiming that our domestic rights justify such a step.

Claus Arndt, the Social Democrats' legal expert, has no great objections against a ban on foreign party branches being established in the Federal Republic. "I fail to see what political organisations of this type should be doing in the Federal Republic," he comments. But this does not means that foreign workers should not be given any opportunity for cooperating in our society, he adds.

Dirk Schubert

(Handelsblatt, 25 February 1972)



(Photo: Sven Simon)

Heinz Kühn celebrates his 60th birthday

Heinz Kühn, the Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia since 1966 and the current president of the Bundesrat or Upper House, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on 18 February.

Kühn's career has been marked by conflict. Born in Cologne he joined the Catholic youth organisation *Neudeutschland* at the age of ten before switching to the Socialist Youth Movement of sixteen.

As he student he was active with the Socialist Student Movement and joined the *Reichsbanner Schwarz-Rot-Gold* and the SPD in 1930. After his studies Kühn devoted himself to his activities as a *Reichsbanner* official and worked for the party press.

After Hitler's take-over in 1933 Kühn first tried to build up an illegal party apparatus but was forced to emigrate the same year. He spent the twelve years of the Hitler regime in Prague, Brussels and Geneva.

He joined the staff of the *Rheinische Zeitung* after the war and later became editor-in-chief. He was elected to the provincial assembly in Düsseldorf as the SPD's top candidate in 1962.

Heinz Kühn definitely made a breakthrough. After the break-up of the CDU/FDP coalition in Bonn and the subsequent split in the CDU/FDP alliance in Düsseldorf Kühn became the head of an SPD/FDP coalition in the provincial assembly in 1966.

One of the most important jobs facing Kühn as prime minister was the reorganisation of industry in the Ruhr. This problem was only partially solved by the establishment of the Ruhrkohle AG in 1969.

Another major task should have been the North Rhine-Westphalia Plan. The extremely high aims have had to be revised in the meantime however.

Heinz Kühn, feared by his opponents for his mainly militant, sometimes biting and ironic speeches, is often described as the king-maker of Bonn. But he is firmly committed to Federal state politics, especially with the problem that are now arising.

(Handelsblatt, 18 February 1972)

Woman to head Statistics Bureau

Hildegard Bartels, 57, was appointed head of the Federal Statistics Bureau in Wiesbaden by Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher on 29 February, the first woman to be placed in charge of a Federal authority in the history of the Federal Republic.

Hildegard Bartels, the woman who has caused a break in what had become an almost sacrosanct tradition, was deputy head of the bureau before she succeeded Patrick Schmidt on his retirement.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 22 February 1972)

NEWS MEDIA

Bavarian radio comes under closer political inspection

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Democracy is about to be violated in Bavaria by the governing Christian Social Union. Despite a great deal of opposition the party has pushed through amendments to current broadcasting laws providing the strongest political party with the means of using or misusing radio and television for party political purposes. And this party will be the CSU for as far into the future as we can see.'

Events in the Bavarian Provincial Assembly in recent weeks resemble acts of force. The instrument that the CSU has long wanted is now de facto in its power. The party can now influence political opinions both within Bavaria and in the rest of the country with Bavaria as its base.

The CSU majority has decided on an amendment to the Bavarian broadcasting law that will increase the membership of the Broadcasting Council from 41 to 59. These new members will be delegated by the political parties and various organisations that, the CSU claims though opponents deny, allegedly represent large sections of the population.

As things stand at present, the CSU is able to appoint thirteen of the Broadcasting Council. But via Church organisations and bodies like the Farmers Association this number is higher.

A further amendment concerns personnel policy. The heads of department used to be almost indismissable but now the Broadcasting Council is to review their appointment every five years. New heads of department can only be appointed with its permission.

The important question here is who will guarantee that a previously independent-thinking head of department is not forced to cater to the needs of the strongest party on the Broadcasting Council so as not to be sacked after his five-year term of office, if not before.

The amendment deprives the director-general of most of his power. He becomes no more than an administrative aide. The real string-pullers are now the politicians.

Franz Josef Strauss, the CSU leader, has often conjured up the spectre of a "red" broadcasting service. Most of the companies in the Federal Republic were too left-wing for him and even the more conservative Bavarian Broadcasting Company did not fit into his scheme of things.

He and his friends believed that this station's liberal attitude was tantamount to opening the door to subversive powers who wanted to turn Bavaria into easy prey for the expected attack by the extreme left.

Among other reasons Strauss gives for the amendment are the alleged opinions of viewers and listeners and the wish for more "German artistes" to be featured (but where are they to be found?) and for depictions of physical violence and mental cruelty to be banned.

Even though the CSU has vigorously disputed the fact, Strauss' speeches defending the party's broadcasting plans show that its ideas of democratisation and simplification of radio and television are identical with the introduction of a supervisory control with the CSU that comes very close to being permanent censorship.

There are many indications that the CSU wanted to put these changes into effect in order to be in control of Bavarian radio and television in 1973, the year of the Bundestag elections.

Though Director-General Wallenreiter, whose term of office is now running out, was not ill-disposed to the CSU his objections were not heeded.

It was only in the course of a hearing arranged by the Social Democrats in the Bavarian Provincial Assembly that revealed that the designate Director General Vöth, a member of the CSU, had to refrain from making statements on the subject as he did not follow the party line.

A memorandum by the Bavarian Senate was almost hushed up because the CSU did not want it to become public knowledge.

Protests remained unheeded despite the fact that they did not only come from the ranks of the Opposition or left-wing journalists. More than five thousand people took to the streets in Munich. These were not only Communist intellectuals. Many of them were CSU supporters from all sections of the population. They all believed that the CSU had exceeded its powers.

But the law is the law, The Constitutional Court may now have to deal with the whole affair. But the other broadcasting companies in the Federal Republic must decide whether they are to sit back and let developments in Munich pass by without comment. Who is to act if they do not?

Ernst A. Durand

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 February 1972)

TV's third programmes provide the only form of alternative viewing

DIE WELT

The growing similarities between the two nationwide television services ARD (Arbeitsgemeinschaft der öffentlich-rechtlichen Rundfunkanstalten) and ZDF (Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen) have become very evident in recent months.

It is now more and more the duty of the so-called Third Programmes to provide an alternative to the entertainment programmes on the other two channels.

It is minorities that this alternative viewing is meant to serve. While the first and second programmes try to broadcast a little of everything for everybody, the Third Programmes want to broadcast as much as possible for a minority of people, as Dieter Ross puts it.

But the types of programmes transmitted do not represent the only difference between the Third Programme is regional in contrast to the nationwide transmissions of the other two channels.

The Third Programmes operating under the ARD are Bavarian Broadcasting Study Programme (since 1964), the Hesse Television Programme (since 1964), the joint Third Programme transmitted by Norddeutscher Rundfunk, the Sender Freies Berlin and Radio Bremen (since 1965), the wdr/Westdeutscher Rundfunk (since 1965) and Südwest 3 transmitted since 1969 by the Südwestfunk, the Süddeutscher Rundfunk and the Saarländischer Rundfunk.

The expression minority programme has occasionally led to the misunderstanding that the majority were financing the special wishes of small groups.

A look into the accounts will soon correct such misconceptions. Only the figures need by compared. While a minute of broadcasting on the two nationwide channels costs some four thousand Marks a minute of broadcasting in the Third Programme costs only a little more than four hundred Marks.

The Third Programmes exchange their own productions amongst each other and cooperate in buying works from abroad. One of the functions of the Third Programmes that are of benefit for the nationwide channels is their off-Broadway character.

Controversial programmes can be broadcast in the Third and if they pass the test they can be repeated on all ARD transmitters.

(Die Welt, 12 February 1972)

Russian writer warns against closure of RFE and Radio Liberty

Anatoli Kuznetsov, the Russian writer who fled to Britain two years ago, has warned against a possible close-down of the Munich-based stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty that transmit their programmes to Eastern Europe.

In a reader's letter to the *Times* he described a closure of the type demanded by Senator Fulbright as a serious political error.

Kuznetsov wrote that he, like other Russian intellectuals, had only been able to learn of the truth via foreign radio broadcasts. They reported the truth and gave hope, he added. A good transistor radio was the greatest treasure any thinking person in Russia could have.

Closing down the stations as Fulbright demanded would fulfil one of the KGB's most ardent wishes, Kuznetsov wrote.

(Münchner Merkur, 29 February 1972)

Politicians gain increasing control of broadcasting

Broadcasting in the Federal Republic of Germany started with a look back into the past. The Western Allies wanted a broadcasting service in their zones that would not be burdened by the heavy hand of party political control, Hugh Greene, the former broadcasting officer in the British zone, stated.

Conditions in the Weimar Republic, in which the individual radio stations were under the *political* supervision of the Reich Broadcasting Corporation, and the propaganda broadcast during the Third Reich served as examples of what broadcasting should not be.

The aims of broadcasting were best set out in a draft for the Süddeutscher Rundfunk Law of 2 November 1950 which is still the statute controlling the SDR.

The West German broadcasting system, it was stated, would not be subordinate to the wishes or demands of any party, belief, confession or ideology. Neither would it be an instrument of government, a particular group or individual.

More and more departures have been made from these principles since executive power, and with it broadcasting, passed into German hands.

The most recent example of this disastrous trend is the Christian Social Union's plan to increase the number of politicians on the Broadcasting Council of the Bavarian Broadcasting Company (BR).

The first step in the gradual alteration of the democratic post-war broadcasting system came when the Nordwestdeutscher Rundfunk (NWDR) split into the Norddeutscher Rundfunk (NDR) and Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR). A comparison of the controlling boards of the NWDR set up by the British and the NDR and WDR set up by the Federal states illustrates this point.

The most important question is who is the public that is to control broadcasting as a whole. The controlling committee of the NWDR had sixteen members of which only four were politicians (representing the Federal states within the transmission area).

There was one legal expert and four representatives of the education authorities. The other members were appointed directly, without government intervention, by "those socially relevant groups" (as the Constitutional Court later put it in 1961) qualified for public control of broadcasting. These included the Churches, trade unions, cultural institutions and chambers of trade.

When the NWDR was split into the NDR and WDR in 1955, a system was established for the NDR that meant a considerable reduction in the freedom of broadcasting.

All 24 members of the controlling council are now appointed by the Federal states in the area covered by the station, though no more than eight may be members of any provincial assembly or central government according to the broadcasting laws.

The idea of public control was considerably restricted for both the NDR and WDR. While a number of organisations were able to appoint representatives without having recourse to the elected body in the days of NWDR, it is now the elected bodies that decide who the public is.

But the four provincial assemblies in the north were not satisfied with this influence alone. Majestically overriding their own broadcasting laws, the Federal states have appointed fifteen parliamentarians to the board of control and not a maximum of eight as the laws demand.

The WDR controlling board has for years voted the top politicians of the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, the only area covered by its broadcasts, into its administrative council.

The Western Allies had not wanted the board to be so strong, as a significant event in 1951 showed. The laws governing the establishment and administration of Südwestfunk thrashed out between the then existing Federal states of Baden, Rhineland-Palatinate and Württemberg-Hohenzollern gave the governments the right to appoint three representatives to the administrative council as well as the right to object to the budget. The French High Commissioner François Poncet rejected the law as broadcasting would then have been too dependent on the State.

The Federal states took the greatest step away from a broadcasting system independent of both State and party when they set up the second television channel (ZDF).

The extent to which the idea of the public is restricted is shown by the fact that only five of the 66 members representing the community are appointed directly — in this case by the Churches and the Central Jewish Council. The other members are appointed by the parties or the Federal state governments.

There is room here for two comparisons. Only five of the 32 members on the SDR board of control are appointed by the provincial assembly. The Bavarian provincial assembly only appointed nine

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GDR

East Germany's school textbooks deal out a solid party line

Nordwest-Zeitung

In schools in the German Democratic Republic there is one single text book for every subject taken and no divergences from this book are permissible, a sure sign of the authoritarian strictness with which the system seeks to push through its ideas to the exclusion of all others.

The political and ideological heart of learning in East Germany is called *Staatsbürgerkunde*, literally "learning to be a member of the State". The point of these lessons is to teach children how the GDR came about, how it developed and how it will continue to develop in the future.

What is so astonishing is the way in which this subject is taught according to one specific yardstick — the Federal Republic! Treatment of this country and what has happened and is happening here is a surprisingly large section of this part of the syllabus.

This is the conclusion reached by Horst Müller, a scientific assistant at the *Ostkolleg*, Cologne in an informative book *Wissenschaft und Gesellschaft in der DDR* (Science and society in the GDR).

His study of the textbooks for the *Staatsbürgerkunde* subject shows that not only are the Democratic and Federal Republics of Germany always put side by side, but are seen to be in permanent confrontation and in all cases "Socialism is shown to be superior".

Unlike the other socialist countries of the East Bloc the GDR considers it has a different role and thus does not have to establish by example how Marxist-Leninist practice will overcome Capitalism.

In the GDR the division of Germany is felt to be a triumph. There is none of the sadness about the nation being divided by barbed wire that we feel in the Federal Republic.

The children are told that in West Germany the power of capital that had only just been crushed in its attempt on two occasions to continue the German imperialist policy is beginning along the same road again, while the formation of the GDR gave a chance to "progressive forces to triumph" for the first time.

A State arose, they are told, whose "citizens are on the side of the victors of history". This prophecy of ultimate victory runs like a theme through all the books.

Even though "most West German workers at the present time still have many false ideas about the way and the aim, friends and foes when they attempt to make their wishes gain sway" nevertheless the anti-Imperialist movement and Socialism would gain ground in West Germany too.

Thus the GDR is already being lifted to the role of manager of the affairs of the whole of Germany. But, the books continue, since the "anti-Imperialist and democratic forces in West Germany are still too weak the two German States will continue to co-exist alongside each other for some years".

In this period of division, the children read, the GDR has to fulfil the historical mission not only of representing the idea of national unity through its mere existence, but moreover, to work actively for ultimate reunification of the nation.

The means of doing this is to build up and strengthen Socialism within the borders of the GDR so that the working classes in the Federal Republic will have living proof that only they can make social and democratic progress their work.

Unlike the Federal Republic little emphasis is placed on the Soviet Union in the East German textbooks. The information given the children about other socialist countries tends to be on the periphery rather than being a detailed analysis. The most recent books make no mention of China.

The books do not scruple to give the children the false impression that the GDR is admired in the West as a "model" on which social changes in the Federal Republic can be based. Thus the children are exhorted to keep to the right lines because the eyes of the West are on them.

They are told that the greater the successes of the system in East Germany the more West Germany would be encouraged to follow suit.

The Berlin Wall is generally glossed over, being described as a "strengthening of our borders" or passed off as "the anti-Fascist, democratic protective barrier". No mention at all is made of attempts to shoot to kill at the Wall. In fact no mention whatsoever is made of any attempt to escape to the free world.

In the textbook for *Staatsbürgerkunde* for the tenth class, 1964, there was still express mention of the tragedy of the prevention of contacts between citizens of the GDR and the Federal Republic. Since 1968 no further mention has been made of this.

The intentional confrontation of the GDR and the neighbour in the West that is in every respect inferior also crops up in the depiction of the State and social setup in West Germany which is distorted beyond recognition.

For instance: The Bundestag, the people's representative, is not responsible for mapping out policies. This is done by the Chancellor "who is working hand in glove with monopoly industrialists". Thus the minority of capitalists can exercise their domination over the people quasi with constitutional blessing.

Just how these "Monopolherren" exercise their power over the parties is not gone into in any great detail in the textbooks.

In fact very little information is given about the West German party system and how it works. No mention at all is made about the trades unions. The CDU is painted as the "decisive reactionary force" and the SPD is said to be led by the right wing and thus a traitor to the West German working classes.

Horst Müller's analysis concludes with the statement that the building of the Wall was a decisive event in the inner stabilisation of the GDR. There is every indication that this stabilisation is now far advanced from these textbooks, the tone of which varies greatly from that of older books.

He does not go into how far the developments there also take in questions of ideology. But he does point out that it is remarkable that the sentence "Marxism-Leninism is not a dogma" appears for the first time in a GDR school-book in 1970.

Dr Gerhard Weise

(Nordwest Zeitung, 29 February 1972)

State crowds out private enterprise in the GDR

I was aware that State shares could only be a transitional form of social development," confessed Werner Zeuke, co-owner of Zeuke und Wegwerth KG, at the party-political conference of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDPD) in Weimar, East Germany.

In 1956 Zeuke, whose firm produces the TT scale model railways that had quite good sales in the West as well as behind the Iron Curtain, turned his company into a semi-State-run concern when the State took over some of the shares.

Now he feels it is the time to take the second step towards Socialism. He said: "I feel it is right that the company should at last be incorporated into the Socialist national economy and I have therefore decided — a decision over which I have pondered for a long time — that I should offer my personal share in the firm Zeuke und Wegwerth KG to the State."

Thus Zeuke is backing up what Socialist Unity Party (SED) leader Erich Honecker said in an address to the LDPD party-political conference and LDPD Chairman Manfred Gerlach: "It is best for all concerned in companies if the Socialist production plans are developed and thus brought more and more into line with the general requirements of society."

At the same time, Gerlach feels, private craftsmen must he won over to the idea of joining the cooperative movement.

Since Walter Ulbricht was booted out the Party has become more class conscious. Kurt Hager, their ideologist in chief, has stated that there are still classes and strata in society in the German Democratic Republic and thus interests vary.

On the road to Communism, according to the official party theory, the GDR is at present at the stage of forming a developed Socialist society in which the elements of the higher phase of the communist social setup are already being etched out.

Since party doctrines explain that Socialism is marked off from Communism in that among other things there is no uniform social property as far as production media are concerned, the way ahead is very clear.

With its appeal to the semi-State-run and private companies to form State-run and cooperative property setups the SED hopes that it can erase the old ties with the previous society, as Karl Marx once described it.

The conditions for this to be put into action are favourable. The part owners of the semi-State-run concerns are growing older. Many of them have already reached pensionable age.

They were told in the old days that they would be able to pass on shares in their company to their children and grandchildren. But today impossible barriers are erected so that limited partnerships cannot be inherited.

Quite apart from this the percentage of private ownership, which was as high as fifty per cent when the State first grabbed its share has been shrinking since then. The only way it was possible to make capital investment was for the State to increase its shareholding. The days of the semi-State-run company in East Germany are over. Those who once owned companies in the part of Germany now run by the Communists are resigning themselves to their inevitable fate.

It is uncertain whether the transition from partly private, partly State-run companies to *Volkseigene Betriebe* (nationalised concerns) is beneficial to the economy or whether it just keeps the ideologists happy. Private and semi-State-run companies still have a fourteen per cent share in the overall economy of East Germany. Their share is particularly high in industry, crafts and the building trade.

In the industrial sector there are still more than 9,000 companies that enjoy private ownership fully or partly. This is seventy per cent of the total. Far more than 100,000 private craftsmen in the GDR produce about as much as the 4,500 craft cooperatives.

The GDR economy would be lost without these private companies. Semi-State-run companies usually produce better quality goods and they make up a sizeable proportion of the GDR's export trade. Even though conditions are not suprisingly difficult East Germany's industrialists are full of initiative.

It is doubtful whether this initiative will survive when the State gets its claws into these companies. The GDR just cannot afford forceful measures such as the collectivisation of agriculture which it implemented twelve years ago.

Joachim Nawrocki

(Die Zeit, 25 February 1972)

Boy has difficulty meeting girl in the GDR

Contact between human beings and opportunities for finding a suitable partner to spend one's life with are apparently not only at a premium in the Western world. The GDR suffers from the same problem. More and more people in East Germany are looking for husband or wife through contact columns in the press.

Figures published by the West Information Bureau on Publications in the East Berlin *Wochenpost* show how the marriage market is flourishing in the GDR. In January alone there were 920 advertisements for a spouse.

It is striking how many young people between the ages of twenty and thirty write in these ads that they are "bored", "unfulfilled" and "lonely". About seventy per cent of those looking for a mate make such claims.

Many others look for a partner this way "because there is no other way". This applies particularly to women who are self-employed, educated and in good professions. Of 41 women advertisers 24 were schoolteachers, doctors, engineers or in one of the artistic professions.

If the advertisements are anything to go by labourers and farmers in the GDR scarcely have a chance on the marriage market. The partners being sought are always academics, doctors and successful self-employed people. "Intelligence" and "a good education" are the main demands women make of their ideal husband-to-be. These adjectives appear 38 times in 108 personal ads.

The next most sought after qualities are good character and good looks. "Loving" and "tender" were the qualities most sought by mothers who need a new father for their children. Of 71 women who advertised in one issue of *Wochenpost* 37 were unmarried mothers, widows or divorcees with children. Obviously when a woman says that her new husband will have to accept her children this is no great barrier. In fact about twenty per cent of men who advertised for a wife said they were prepared to take on children as well.

But men are not so tolerant about how their new wife should look and how she should be built, "slim" being one of the most frequent demands. "Intelligence" is one of the main characteristics required of a woman, too, closely followed by "uncomplicated" and "reliable".

(Die Welt, 29 February 1972)

■ SOCIAL WELFARE

Pension reform plan contains some good ideas but is not perfect

"Spend more time as a pensioner by retiring earlier," or something of the kind could be taken as the government's slogan for its plan to introduce a variable retirement age as part of its pension reform programme that is due to be passed by the Bundestag before the year is out.

Bonn believes it has got to the bottom of the secret desire that every West German holds dearly in the depths of his heart and intends to satisfy this desire. For Horst Ehmke, the Minister attached to the Chancellery the flexible retiring age is the real hit of the government's public relations campaign designed to see the SPD/FDP safely through the next general election in 1973. Pensioners and those about to retire seem to be the government's favourites.

Who wouldn't like to jack in his job before 65 after a hard and industrious life at work? How nice to be able to spend the evening of your days relaxing with financial problems all taken care of!

Under the government's scheme a person can, but is in no way obliged to, go into retirement before 65. The system is flexible. You pays your money and you takes your choice.

Legislation to this effect was worked out by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and is due to come into force from 1 January 1973. Its details can be condensed to the following five main points:

* A variable age of retirement,
* Improvements to insurance schemes for all working people,
* Improvements in the position and status of women,
* A better deal for pensioners and
* Better opportunities for the self-employed.

But if a working man decides to down tools for the last time and go into retirement at the age of 63 is he really being given two extra years of leisure and pleasure gratis by the government?

Not in the slightest. The individual can decide when he wants to stop working, but he must be able to show that his insurance contributions amount to at least 35 years or the equivalent. At the same time the amount of the old-age pension received is decreased.

Here is an example to show how it works. A man who retires at 65 with forty years of insurance contributions behind him and a monthly pension of 600 Marks would only receive 570 Marks per month (five per cent less) if he retired at 63.

Still he is given the opportunity of continuing to work part time till the age of 65. This is designed to act as a period of transition between full-time working and full-time idling.

According to the new legislation the man can work in these two years for a quarter of the limit for contributions without his pension being affected. So in addition to his pension he would at first earn 575 Marks. But it is not permissible for a man to push his earnings + pension total above what he would be earning if fully employed. Come his 65th birthday there would no longer be any restrictions on work and earnings.

The effects of the variable retiring age also affect those who are over sixty, have been at least one year unemployed without a break, have no chance of finding employment and are receiving their pension early.

Up till the 63rd year they will be allowed to earn up to one eighth of the limit for contributions. The same ruling applies to women who may receive an

old-age pension from the age of sixty if they have been working and paying insurance contributions from the age of forty.

The flexible retiring age will up the cost of the social welfare old-age pension scheme by 2,300 million Marks next year. By the end of 1986 the extra expenditure should have amounted to something like one hundred milliard Marks. It is being assumed in Bonn that about eighty per cent of those who could benefit from the new provisions will do so. In 1973 this will mean about 320,000 people of which 224,000 have insurance. By 1985 the figure will have increased to 1,700,000 people.

Women will benefit from the provisions of pension law reform. Their status will be improved and the special nature of many aspects of a woman's life will be taken into consideration.

For instance married women who have not been working and therefore have no social security contributions to their name will be able to go in for a scheme of voluntary contributions. The same applies to women who used to work or working women who have gaps in their contributions which they would like to fill, in order to qualify for full benefits.

About seven million women come into these categories. They will be free to choose how high their contributions should be. It will be possible for them to make back-payments as far as 1 January 1956. For those starting anew and paying back to this date it will be necessary to find 20,000 to 25,000 Marks.

Women will be encouraged to go in for this scheme by overlocking the periods where they justifiably did not pay contributions to the social welfare scheme for reasons such as sickness, study or pregnancy.

Special importance is being attached to the introduction of the so-called "baby-year". From 1973 onwards mothers who are in a pension scheme will have an extra year added to those in which they have paid contributions for every child they have had.

The "baby-year" will at least lessen the burden for those women who have so far lost out because they have had children, in that they have lost their job, found difficulty readjusting to working life after their baby was born or found that they could no longer look forward to promotion. Their pension will be noticeably higher.

Plans to give the woman greater security in the case of divorce will involve a fair sharing out of the benefits obtained during the years of marriage. Divorcing women who have not been out to work during marriage will be able to improve their pension status by going out to work or by making voluntary contributions to a pension scheme.

The self-employed, about 750,000 would be involved, will be given the right, if this reform is passed, to enter into an old-age pension scheme voluntarily.

Four-hundred-and-sixty-thousand old age pensioners, particularly women, will enjoy a considerable increase in pension, since pensions will be worked out according to minimum incomes.

There will also be a worthwhile increase in pensions for OAPs with 35 years of insurance contributions who live in unfavourable areas or are in branches of the economy where pay is not of the highest, and benefits will also be felt by women who worked in sectors where they used to be paid less than men doing the same work.

Backdated arrangements will make up for cases where there was wage discrimination. For instance if a woman worked for forty years and was obliged to pay insurance contributions and is due for 300 Marks in 1972 she can count on 420 Marks from 1973.

Independently of this all pensions will be raised by 6.3 per cent this year. Next year there will be a further increase of 9.5 per cent and in 1974 probably more than eleven per cent.

The financial room for manoeuvre with regard to the pensions reform proposal as the Bonn government sees it, will be as follows: by 1986 the reserves of companies insuring all working people will have increased from the present 36 milliard Marks to over 200 milliard. The whole reform programme will cost about 141 milliard Marks. 31.5 milliard must be kept as a reserve leaving 28 milliard free.

The CDU/CSU Opposition is all in favour of the introduction of the variable age of retirement. But their plan caters for the advancement of the increase of the level of pensions by six months as well as relatively high minimum pensions.

Employers are also critical of the reform plans proposed by the government, as are the life-insurance companies. They argue that since the payment of pensions will cover a longer period in the eventuality of retirement at an earlier point this must be distributed over the whole period. The subtraction that would be necessary for the insurance companies to balance their books is six per cent per annum, that is to say twelve per cent over the two years period.

But since the move to bring forward the retirement age by two years requires a reduction in the pension of five per cent anyway this would mean that OAPs would be entitled to seventeen per cent less.

This would completely take the wind out of the sails of Walter Arendt and his Ministry and the idea of the variable age of retirement would no longer be attractive. It would mean that precisely those who were benefitting from retiring earlier because of failing health would be the ones who were hit by the major disadvantage.

As far as the trade unions are concerned the long-term aim as ever is retirement at 60. This step sounds quite Utopian today as does the suggestion of the Confederation of West German Trades Unions, the DGB, that everybody should receive a pension equal to 75 per cent of his or her salary at retirement, the sort of pension that is at present only being drawn by civil servants and other people in the public service.

Wolf Ullmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 February 1972)

Government's free career training scheme has been much abused

For weeks Winnetou the Indian Chieftain was headline news in the West German press. The reason for his sudden popularity was that an actor wanted to learn to ride a horse so that he would be better at playing the part of the Apache leader. And he intended to present the bill for his riding lessons to the Labour Office.

According to the actor the new vocational training legislation obliges the government to pay for courses designed to improve qualifications and aid people in their work.

A whole series of similarly dubious applications for career training (most of which were rejected) came to light last autumn when the *Bundesanstalt für Arbeit*, the senior authority responsible for labour affairs, announced a considerable ebbing in its funds. Conservative critics soon came up with the answer: the AFG (the new law) was for too generous in the provisions it made.

The government has been spending millions since 1 July 1969 ensuring that citizens of this country have better opportunities to utilise their capabilities at work. People at work can be off duty for two years, and in some special cases as much as three years, without having to lose any pay.

A great deal of money was spent on a advertising campaign by the labour institute (based in Nuremberg) so that no one would be unaware of the opportunities open to him or her as a result of the new law. Reaction to the campaign was correspondingly impressive. More than 360,000 applications came into labour exchanges in 1971; in 1970 the figure had been only 264,200, of which 181,500 were approved.

This is costing the labour intitute a lot of money. In 1972 for instance about two milliard Marks have been set aside for extra training courses for individuals, according to the provisions of the AFG. Just two years ago the Nuremberg Intitute required just half a million.

New limits have been set to the government's generosity since 1 January 1972. In future the expenses for further training and retraining in a new skill will not be reimbursed fully. From now on a participant in a course receives 1 Marks 75 per hour of training if the programme is machine orientated, or 1 Mark 25 if the work does not directly involve machinery.

Expenses for accommodation and food will be paid, as in the past, without limitations in order to make up for the loss of regular income. But for those who go to technical colleges it may be necessary to go without grants. They will only receive support under the terms of the AFG now if the training they are given is exclusively for mature students. It is no longer sufficient to attend just any course whose aim is regular training.

And when it comes to extra expenses which can mount up to quite a considerable level the institute is also insisting that those taking the training should partly pay their own way. Now there are only flat rates paid for the teaching aids (including books), working clothing and travel expenses. A flat rate is also paid for lodgings etcetera when a candidate for further training cannot take the course required in his or her home town.

If the labour exchanges are to be slightly more careful about the way they spend their finances this is not exclusively because some people thought it was sport to take time off work and bleed the State at the same time. Those who organised courses realised that they could charge considerably more if the State was paying and so they upped their fees enormously.

It is not only financial troubles that are bothering the *Bundesanstalt für Arbeit*. It is also suffering from a shortage of qualified career advisers. Consulting hours at labour exchanges are often booked up weeks in advance. There is at least one

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■ ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Franco-German clique harms EEC image of unison

When two people battle the third can be cheerful. But what about when two people are in accord? The immediate consequences of the German-French consultations in Paris and the visit of French President Georges Pompidou to British Prime Minister Edward Heath at Chequers give an indication that problems will soon arise within the expanded EEC of ten countries.

Either one of the three most important EEC partner countries will be given a special position that cannot be maintained in the long run or the top three will form an elite club, or alternatively the West German-French treaty friendship will quietly be reduced to arranging bilateral events such as youth exchanges.

Already with an EEC of six this treaty has aroused the suspicions of the other four members and it is only because of the all too frequent differences of opinion between West Germany and France that it has remained at all tolerable for the world around.

The way in which Brandt and Pompidou or alternatively Heath and Pompidou have lately been deciding what direction is taken in Western Europe shows that in the long run the eternal trinagle of Paris–Bonn–London and the entire EEC of ten could be subject to a latent danger.

From the outset it was the late President de Gaulle's intention that the Franco-West German treaty would reinforce the machinery for making decisions in the EEC so that France's wishes could be implemented with the help of West Germany.

Now there is the additional danger that Paris will set up a second special alliance with London, thus giving France a centrifugal position in the Ten.

Objections may be raised that Paris, Bonn and London form an "intergovernmental" Western Europe, a "Europe of governments" rather than a "Europe for the people".

This is precisely the difficulty. Even though the governments and general public in Denmark, Norway and Eire may at the moment share the Gaullistic antipathy to any kind of supranationality it is quite possible that in the short term or in the long run all the smaller EEC States will call for stronger Community institutions for their own sake.

The influence of the smallest EEC countries on the European Commission is disproportionately greater than the weight they carry on the Council of Ministers.

In addition it must be remembered that in many of the member States the public will call for a substantial democratisation of the Community. In his visions of the future in the EEC Bonn Foreign Minister Walter Scheel has not placed a great deal of emphasis on extension of the rights of the European parliament. But this attitude contrasts with the general pro-European feeling that runs as an undercurrent in the Federal Republic and the call for democratisation among the younger generation.

It is only in France where the broad Gaullist right-wing panics at truly democratic procedures, and particularly at those on a multinational plane that there is genuine resistance to democratic decision-making procedures in the EEC.

In the Six the Franco-West German treaty of friendship with its provision for bilateral governmental consultations has made practically no contribution on any one occasion towards pushing through the specific interests of France as opposed to the interests of the other five States over their head.

The famous score France 1 The Rest 5, with everyone in agreement and the French out on a limb has permeated all debates at the Council of Ministers since the early days of the de Gaulle era and still persists today with agreements almost always being made according to the lowest common denominator.

It seems quite likely that in the Community of ten France will still be the trickiest partner. Of course the policies of all governments are subject to internal contradictions, but these are not so marked anywhere else as in post de Gaulle France.

For a start the French fear the economic and political power of the Federal Republic. On the other hand they fear control of this supremacy by means of supranational institutions. On the one hand they fear United States' "Imperialism", but on the other hand they are terrified at the thought that American troops could be withdrawn from Western Europe. This could pave the way psychologically to "neutralisation" of the Federal Republic and then perhaps as a consequence of Bonn's Ostpolitik could lead to a reunification of Germany, which the French also fear.

Schizophrenia in France between the Gaullist delusions of grandeur and power on the one hand and the realities in France on the other was in the sixties the real cause of many of the ills in the EEC and detracted from the cause of European unity.

Georgos Pompidou has made relaxation of the symptoms if not a cure possible by one important move – allowing Britain to enter the EEC – and several minor measures. In this way he has narrowed the gap between delusions and reality.

Bonn, London and Rome will have to give consideration to the matter of how the curative process in France can be supported and how a healthy balance can be created in the enlarged Community. The Franco-West German friendship treaty, as it has been implemented so far stands in the way of both aims.

The effects of this treaty must be whittled down or alternatively it must be converted to a four-cornered agreement among Paris, Bonn, London and Rome. Any appearance of hegemonial claims in the budding new Community of ten is a dangerous thing.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 February 1972)

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official at every labour exchange who is responsible for enquiries, giving advice and processing applications.

Advisers on courses of advanced career training are given expert training themselves to prepare them for their difficult work and they have to work to strict guidelines when making their decisions in each individual case. Nevertheless it often so happens that working people who ask for advice complain that there is no one available to tell them what they need to know.

In fact – as the officials in Nuremberg do not deny – there was for a long time perplexity about the provisions of the law of July 1969. It was not uncommon for labour exchanges to give different advice to parallel cases. Even decisions about grants were often widely divergent.

The institute is trying now to help advisers in their work by clearing away some of the doubt and confusion. There will soon be a reference work giving information about all the courses available under the terms of the AFG and the colleges where this training is to be obtained.

Those who feel they have not been given full measure should immediately appeal against the decision. The first authority to whom they can protest is the director of the relevant labour exchange. On occasions it is better to apply to the main labour office in the Federal state in question.

In Nuremberg itself the post brings about sixty complaints a day from people who feel their application has not been fairly treated. But in most cases these letters have come to the wrong address. Even when the writers complain bitterly of "obstinate bureaucrats" and the like their letters are generally referred back to the Federal state authorities. Nuremberg only steps in when the specialists feel that something has gone drastically awry.

But the last resort for all malcontents in this respect is to go to court. Social welfare courts had their hands full, especially in the months immediately after the law was passed trying to sort out confusions and conflicts.

Klaus-Peter Schmid

(Die Zeit, 25 February 1972)

Politicians and broadcasting

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of the fourteen BR board of control members up to now.

Until the 1958 amendment only five of the 33 members on the BR board of control were politicians – a total of fourteen per cent. This figure has now risen to more than twenty per cent and the amendment now planned will increase it to over 33 per cent. As many as 21 of the 59-member board will then be politicians.

The idea of the public which broadcasting is meant to serve and by which it is controlled has been whittled down. It is no longer society in its entirety that controls broadcasting but the political parties that are tending more and more to equate themselves with the State and the public.

The free broadcasting system for a free society once demanded by Christian Wallenreiter is receding further into the background as party influence increases.

This also restricts the need of granting democratically-thinking writers the right to criticise injustice, abuses or inadequacies of persons or official authorities as the SDR statute of 1950 demands.

Heiko Flottau

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 February 1972)

Ifo predicts economic uplift on the way

The industrial sector of the economy is at a turning point and the way ahead seems to be upward, according to the latest economic survey carried out by the Ifo Institute for Economic Research in Munich.

Results of the Ifo economic test in January have borne out the trend that appeared to be beginning in December last year and generally speaking industrialists are brushing aside their glooms and becoming more optimistic.

According to the economic researchers at Ifo the employment situation within the first half of 1972 should show a marked improvement. As for the industrial managers themselves, their verdict of the present situation is that it is not so unfavourable as at the end of last year.

The number of dismal jimmies on topics such as the level of employment and in-coming orders has been dropping, even though the amount of goods still in warehouses awaiting sale is higher than desirable.

At the beginning of this year producer prices continued to increase, but captains of industry are predicting that in the coming months price increases will not be so steep, production is not likely to slacken off significantly and the export trade should be under a more favourable star than it was in the second half of last year.

Even in the capital investment goods industries a more favourable climate is said to prevail since the number of orders outstanding has not been whittled away at all so swiftly as in the last quarter of 1971.

Far fewer firms say that the number of orders they have in hand awaiting completion is too small for comfort. This applies particularly to manufacturers of electronic goods for capital investment. In this branch there are only isolated reports of a slackening off of productivity. In fact in this branch an increase in productivity is expected, according to Ifo.

Manufacturers of commercial vehicles are also reporting that demand is rising and a slight increase in productivity has been achieved although almost without exception prices have had to be increased.

One exception to this rosy picture is the mechanical sector where views of the situation are less optimistic than engineering last month. There was a further notable cutback in demand and productivity and about half of the firms in this branch view the number of orders they have inhand as being too small.

A silver lining has appeared on the cloud over the consumer goods industries. The number of in-coming orders has increased. But there are still one in four firms in this sector where the number of unsold items in stock is said to be too high. Nevertheless the percentage of firms in this sector that intends to boost productivity in the next three months is in a majority.

In the motor manufacturing industries, however, sales difficulties persist. About a half of the firms surveyed said that the number of unsold vehicles in stock was too great. But the number of outstanding orders was not so low as last year. Since last summer opinions have cheered up in expectation of an improvement in business in the first six months of 1972.

Price rises in the consumer sector levelled out considerably. But Ifo predicts that price rises will continue at about the present rate. In the foodstuffs sector there are improvements though many firms expect these to be wiped out in the coming months. Nevertheless production capacities are being used to a greater extent than last year.

In the building trade business is still good. Firms are expecting continued high price rises both in house and road building. There has been a tendency for price rises to slacken off, but this is probably nearing its end. Business prospects for the next six months are viewed with mixed feelings. The amount of building in progress will probably not reach last year's level again.

(Handelsblatt, 25 February 1972)

■ MOTORING

Ford hopes for sales increases with newly-designed models

Ford dealers from all over Europe were recently given a private showing of the new Consul and Granada models that will supersede the Taunus 17 and 20 M in this country. The new models are already on their way to dealers but will be kept under lock and key until their official public showing at the Geneva motor show in March. The new Ford models will be smaller in size but roomier than their predecessors. The chassis has been considerably improved, with independent suspension on all four wheels. The new models will be available in a number of versions, including a two-door fastback limousine, a four-door version and an estate car.

Henry Ford flew in from Detroit and 2,800 Ford dealers from all over Europe travelled to Madrid for an automobile spectacular designed to spread confidence and optimism among car salesmen at the beginning of what promises to be a tough sales campaign on the part of all manufacturers in the European market.

To compete with the Mark II Opel Rekord and the new version of the Opel Commodore that is shortly to make its appearance Ford staged this large-scale preview of the new Ford models in the 1.7- to three-litre range.

Dealers were enthusiastic about the new models they must now set about selling in large numbers to the motoring public. What they were shown in Madrid would seem to have offset their unease at the late arrival of the new models in comparison with the unveiling of their competitors.

Dealers in this country will be taking delivery of the first of the new models in the next few days but, as is customary, will be under obligation to keep them under lock and key until after the Geneva motor show, which is to be held from 9 to 19 March.

Henry Ford himself took the opportunity of his European trip not only to consult with Ford main dealers and visit the Belgian royal family in Brussels but also to look for himself and compare the pros and cons of the various medium price-range family saloons on the European market.

Mr Ford asked for an Opel to be placed alongside the latest vehicles from his own firm. This will hardly have presented much in the way of difficulties as the two firms swap models anyway. He is said to have been satisfied with his on-the-spot comparison of the two.

More than ever Ford and General Motors are banking on swift success. Ford's have invested 150 million dollars in the new models and the money must be recouped as soon as possible.

Both firms may talk in terms of continued good market prospects both in Europe and in export markets, not to mention long waiting-lists for the new models, but the truth of the matter is rather different.

In four years' time at the latest far-reaching changes to all categories of motor car will prove necessary. The manufacturers are not saying as much but they are convinced that this will be the case. The only point on which no definite forecasts can be made at present is the precise extent to which the changes will affect vehicles.

The changes are rendered necessary by two crucial statutory requirements concerning exhaust fumes on the one hand and passenger safety on the other.

What is more, the industry is worried that car-buyers might change their outlook and buying habits. Major manufacturers such as Volkswagen, Audi, Fiat, Opel, Ford and Renault are paying particular attention to this potential trend.

Opel's new Rekord and Ford's new Granada and Consul models in the upper medium price bracket certainly make it clear how the industry proposes to cope with the car-buying public for the time being.

The engines at present on offer will need to be replaced in a few years' time and their successors are no doubt undergoing testbed trials in road research laboratories run by manufacturers all over the world.

Instead of high-compression engines developing as many horse power from as few cubic centimetres as possible the new generation of combustion engines will be larger in size and low in compression.

A three-litre Granada, at present a much-admired newcomer to the Ford range, will be nothing spectacular once larger and proportionately less powerful engines are the rule.

Ford and General Motors are doing their best to postpone the exhaust regulation deadlines laid down by the US government in particular by at least a year. Chief executives in Detroit have technological arguments at the ready to support the demand for a postponement.

Car-owners, let it be added, will be protected by transition periods. Cars already on the road cannot be converted overnight or even within a short period of time.

In their five-year plans the manufacturers, however, will have to think in terms of models conforming to the new mandatory requirements by 1976. There is certainly enough room under car bonnets to accommodate the larger engines that will prove necessary.

Car bodies, the outward appearance of cars, that is, will thus not change all that much between now and the end of the decade.

Safety requirements that do not call for much in the way of additional investment will be taken into account by manufacturers. Changes that require considerable new investment are not meeting with an enthusiastic response, though.

The manufacturers will fight them tooth and nail and are already making the safety car out to be a shapeless and far too expensive tank of a vehicle. It does not fit in with their model programmes.

The range that Ford and Opel hope will prove a sales success over the next three or four years is determined, in public at least, by minor considerations such as length, width, flashes and fittings that the marketing men feel make a difference as far as the buying public are concerned.



Granada, Ford's latest saloon (Photo: [illegible])

Opel sales director Ekkehard Rohde is talking in terms of the "rediscovery of pressed-steel Baroque" by Opel's competitors.

Hans Barthelmeh, managing director of Ford's of Cologne, retorts that the new Granada and Consul ranges are nothing of the kind. They are, he says, a timeless, European style.

Both set great store by being European. They mean, however, entirely different things. Ford are convinced that the European motorist, be he a German, an Englishman or a Scandinavian, tends towards the lush in styling. Opel reckon that the slim line is the look of the future.

Ford styling has retained the soft look, whereas Opel, after years of gentle curves, have gone over to clear-cut lines. And that, apart from minor details, is as far as the differences between the two go.

Neither firm has misjudged consumer requirements. Sales figures remain healthy. Design characteristics that are the subject of public debate, the rear axle, for instance, are altered. Motorists are offered technical improvements none of which go beyond what can, as it were, be reasonably expected. Progress comes in small helpings. In catering for a mass public this is the way it sells best.

Sales strategists, progressively enough in this respect, regard 300 million Europeans as a single marketing unit. Herr Barthelmeh and his colleagues view the prospects of first and after-sales as satisfactory without there being much likelihood of tremendous improvements.

Perceptible growth is expected in other markets that have yet to be sounded out in any depth – Africa and South America, for instance.

In this country production figures are expected to decline by between ten and thirteen per cent this year, though the industry is obviously sounding a gloomy note with the government in mind. The manufacturers hope to dissuade the Federal government from pursuing policies that might adversely affect their sales prospects.

Governments, however, are not alone in not lending the motor industry sufficient support, or so the industry feels. Market research surveys have for some time forecast gradual changes in buying habits.

Motorists who are now buying small cars or second-hand models, tomorrow's buyers of family saloons, as it were, and the market for whom future generations of medium price-range cars must be designed now, are not playing ball from the manufacturers' point of view.

This too makes it appear doubtful whether the new models now being unveiled will have as long a run as the industry would like in view of the need to make a profit sufficient to finance tooling for future models.

Opel and Ford have thus adopted a more cautious approach and are no longer expanding their daily production capacity to any great extent because, so Herr Barthelmeh says, "we can no longer increase production by a mere fifty a day. It is either 600 or nothing and we have to be more careful."

There is no longer talk of all Western Europe attaining the same level of motorisation as the United States. In Europe, it is now felt, one car for every three people will probably be the saturation point. In really heavily built-up areas the saturation point may even be reached at an earlier stage.

Dieter Tasch

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 February 1972)

Car registrations up

As usual far more new cars were registered in January than in December. According to the motor vehicle registration office in Flensburg the increase was almost entirely attributable to private cars.

In all 153,225 new cars were registered for the first time this January, thirty per cent more than in December and 5,7 per cent more than in January last year.

The increase in the number of new private cars registered in relation to the December figures, 37,677, amounted to 42 per cent. In comparison with January 1971 the number of new private cars registered for the first time was up 8.4 per cent.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 22 February 1972)

Graduates prefer Mercedes

What makes of car are given preference by people with higher education? A survey conducted by Deutsche Automobil Treuhand provides insight into the educational background of buyers of new cars.

Sixteen per cent of motorists in general possess either university entrance qualifications or a degree. Thirty-three and [illegible] per cent of Mercedes and Citroen drivers do so.

Then comes Peugeot with 26 per cent, Audi with 24 and BMW with 23 per cent. Renault and Simca with nineteen and seventeen per cent respectively are also above average.

Fiat drivers, sixteen per cent of whom have university entrance qualifications, are exactly average as far as educational background is concerned, whereas only twelve per cent of Volkswagen-drivers boast either a university education or a level of education sufficient to enable them to have embarked on a degree course had the opportunity or necessity arisen.

The analysis comes to roughly the same conclusions when looked at from the other end of the educational scale. Only 24 and 25 per cent of Mercedes and Citroen drivers left elementary school to serve an apprenticeship (or not, as the case may be).

On average 55 per cent of all motorists fall into this category. The percentages for other makes of car are 34 for Peugeot, 40 for BMW, 48 for Audi, 49 for Renault, 52 for Simca and 53 for Volkswagen.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 February 1972)

■ ENVIRONMENT

West Berlin is fast running out of sites for garbage tips

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Wanted: suitable sites for garbage tips, in or out of town. Garbage and rubble are slowly but surely getting out of hand in West Berlin. Unless the GDR is prepared to help dispose of some of the city's refuse it will soon have to be exported to the Federal Republic. Poland has also already been approached with a view to finding an outlet for rubbish that can no longer be accommodated within the city limits.

The problem has assumed such alarming proportions that an extraordinary conference of the city's Social Democratic Party has been convened exclusively to discuss 101 resolutions on the subject of environmental protection.

A commission headed by Professor Hans-Georg Wolters, Senator for Health and Environmental Protection, has compressed a great deal of material on the subject into a 26-page report.

The report contains a number of unusual proposals. The city, it is for instance suggested, should purchase a shredder and press to cope with the growing annual crop of abandoned cars that litter the roads.

The plant is to be financed by the introduction of a road tax surchage in West Berlin and a higher fee for deregistering vehicles (a piece of red tape the final owner of a car has to undertake in order not to be continually liable to road tax and motor vehicle insurance). The final owner must also declare the vehicle's last resting-place.

Other proposals include a ban on the manufacture and use of plastic carrier bags and garbage sacks and the use of bottles and containers made of PVC.

Rolf Schwedler, Senator for Buildings and Public Works, recently reported that between 1945 and 1970 the city had accumulated some 75 million cubic metres of rubble, twelve million cubic metres of clay and 23 million cubic metres of garbage.

A fair proportion of the 110 million cubic metres (143 million cubic yards) has been used in the manufacture of bricks and slate. To this 25 million cubic metres come a further 45 million disposed of in sandpits and ruins.

Forty million cubic metres of rubble and garbage have been used for purposes of sanitary landfill.

The parks, sports facilities and greenery that have resulted include the Insulaner, Humboldthain, Buchkrug park, Börsigdamm lakeside promenade, parts of Jahn park, Rudow heights, Lochowdamm sportsgrounand Rohrbruchwiesen allotments.

In recent years most attention has been paid to Teufelsberg, a tip in Grunewald forest that has grown into the highest natural-vantage point in West Berlin.

Twenty-five million cubic metres of rubble have been dumped on the Teufelsberg site up to a height of nearly 100 metres (328 feet). One part of the finished product includes a ski jump and snow-making equipment.

At the end of this year, however, Teufelsberg will be completed. There will be no more room for garbage disposal.

The Senate saw this prospect in the offing in December 1970 and set up a commission of local authority officials to determine how much garbage is likely to accumulate by 1980 and where to dispose of it in the meantime.

The commission reckoned that at least 48 million cubic metres of trash would need dealing with over and above roughly ten million cubic metres that could be used in the manufacture of building materials.

Incineration plant cannot cope with so much garbage. Besides, at present the city only has one incinerator, although work on a second one is to be speeded up and a third is to be completed by the end of the decade.

The Senate thus wondered whether its next-door neighbours might be able to help out. Last year the GDR agreed to buy 1.15 million cubic metres of assorted good-quality rubble to fill marshland near Rehbrücke and improve a road between Bärenklau and Karnow.

The Senate has to pay twelve Marks a cubic metre for transport, though. Even so, it is now negotiating with the GDR the possibility of disposing of a further two million cubic metres.

In order to make corporation garbage tips environmentally more satisfactory freshly unloaded garbage is to be covered with a newly-developed synthetic foam, starting this spring. In the course of time the foam disintegrates.

Newly-developed hydraulic presses are to help to save space and mobile paper fences are to be erected to stop the wind from blowing exposed paper and foil all over the place.

In Lübars, an outer suburb where the latest "Mont Klamott" is accumulating, the mountain of rubble will be covered in greenery in a decade's time. The artificial hill-cum-park will be eighty metres (262 feet) high.

Willi Klinnigkeit

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 February 1972)

Lead-content reduction legislation will cause EEC problems

Environmental protection is an "in" word at the moment. In theory everything in the garden is lovely; in practice the picture is by no means so rosy.

The Federal government in Bonn has certainly set the pace in one sector. Since 1 January a litre of petrol in this country may only contain 0.4 grammes of lead. In 1976 the mandatory limit is to be reduced to 0.15 grammes per litre.

Other members of the Common Market are none too enthusiastic, though. Fuel and motor manufacturers in neighbouring countries are worried about their sales prospects in the Federal Republic. Both would need to be specially designed to conform with this country's regulations.

The anti-lead law has upset not only competitors but also the EEC Commission in Brussels. The Common Market officials are worried that Bonn by going it alone may have jeopardised the – as yet – somewhat gloomy prospects of uniform environmental legislation within the Ten.

They are also by no means convinced that deleading petrol will make a great deal of difference, though no data have been produced.

The Commission is not unconcerned with environmental matters and Bonn should lend it every support. But industry in other countries too must play ball financially and technical.

Klaus Bohnhof

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 24 February 1972)

Aluminium by-product reduces costs of de-polluting waters

Lakes, pools and fish ponds in this country, heavily polluted by industrial and household effluent, stand a good chance of purification. Research chemists at a Ludwigshafen firm claim to have developed from by-products of aluminium processing a compound that purifies murky water in a matter of hours.

Chemicals of this kind have been known to exist for some time but have so far been far too expensive for practical use. If the new Ferri-Floc can be manufactured from by-products the problem of expensive raw materials will certainly have been solved and this paves the way for an entirely new price set-up.

As Walter Vogel, an engineer with Giulini, the Ludwigshafen aluminium manufacturer, puts it, Ferri-Floc will cost only half as much as conventional flocculants. "Purification of a square kilometre of lake will cost roughly 20,000 Marks."

"Phosphates," Herr Vogel explain, "are the chemicals that cause most trouble in many lakes and rivers." They get there for the most part from fertilisers and unpurified sewage.

They encourage the growth of algae, which get out of hand, die, decompose and produce fresh phosphorus, thus speeding up the process still further. The algae use up the oxygen in the water, killing off fish which in their turn decompose.

The circle can be broken, chemists maintain, by spraying the surface of the water with flocculant, which resembles coarse sand. It dissolves to form iron ions, which compound with the phosphates and sink to the seabed, where, researchers claim, they can do no more damage.

For a laboratory demonstration a glass of water from the Rhine was used. A few grains of flocculant were added and ten minutes later the brackish water of the Rhine was crystal clear.

The cost of practical operations is demonstrated in relation to Lake Constance, the largest lake in the country, on the border with Switzerland.

The surface area of the lake is roughly 500 square kilometres, which could be purified with the aid of 100,000 tons or so at 150 Marks a ton less discount.

The whole operation would then cost somewhere in the region of fourteen million Marks, but the problem, of course, is that pollution would soon start to be troublesome again.

The best idea would thus seem to be purification of odd bays used for bathing at between 10,000 and 20,000 Marks a time.

According to Giulini the Alster, Hamburg's city-centre lake, could be purified overnight for 6,000 and 7,000 Marks. One would then need only to ensure that no more unpurified water finds its way into the lake.

Wilfried Willutzki

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 10 February 1972)

Environmental hazards affect many solid buildings

About a year ago a multi-storey car park in Wuppertal had to be demolished even though it was less than ten years old. It was already past repair. Salt and slush had completely rusted the steel reinforcement in the concrete. Some of the mesh, originally an inch in diameter, was only two fifths thick and the rest was rusting fast.

This is only one of many alarming news items that make it clear that not only ancient monuments are in serious structural danger as a result of environmental hazards. Contemporary building-materials, particularly concrete, are also in a bad way.

The steel mesh used to reinforce concrete is the weak link in the chain. It is only proof against rust as long as the surroundings are alkaline.

The reserve of alkali is the cement granules. But water and carbon dioxide from the atmosphere convert the cement into calcium carbonate. The steel is then subject to oxydation and the rust has a free hand.

It was at the construction engineering and environmental protection conference held in conjunction with the recent Munich building trades fair and organised under the auspices of the Association of Incorporated Engineers that R. Grunau of Düsseldorf pointed out that reinforcement steel corrosion in concrete need not be confined to the surface.

Once rust has started to eat its way into the surface wire the affected part of the wire absorbs water and sulphide, both of which are in plentiful supply in the urban atmosphere.

By means of slow diffusion the rust then eats its way through to the deeper reaches of the concrete structure.

In this context W. Grün of Hösel issued a warning to concrete manufacturers not to set too great a store by strength.

An increase in material strength presupposes, however, that the cement is ground increasingly finer. This reduces the alkali reserves and promotes corrosion of the steel reinforcement.

Structural damage to concrete need not necessarily occur, though. A crack-free layer of concrete substantially overlaying the reinforcement, not to mention special steel alloys that not only rust very slowly but also use the layer of rust as a protective coating to ward off further rust, as it were, would prevent most of the damage.

In addition, the outer surface of the concrete can be impregnated with a coat of paint. But this must be done immediately. Once the rust has started it is too late.

Even the most up-to-date structures fall foul of rust, as the people of Munich have come to realise. The Olympic village is built of finely ground best white Portland cement but the first cracks appeared almost as soon as the blocks were built.

Carbon dioxide and water were free to get to work and only six months after construction the rusty steel is already in evidence in the form of ugly red stains dribbling down the fresh white concrete.

Christa Steuer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 March 1972)

Environment exhibition

Next year's Düsseldorf environmental technology exhibition, to be held from 25 to 29 September, is to be sponsored by the Mechanical Engineering Manufacturers Association.

Envitec, to use the abbreviation, is the successor to clean air exhibitions held in Düsseldorf in 1965 and 1969.

(Handelsblatt, 9 February 1972)



■ THINGS WRITTEN

Baron Münchhausen achieved fame reluctantly

One of the main reasons why the Weser valley between Hannoversch-Münden and Hamelin is so attractive today is that it is so narrow and winding that no main roads or railway lines could be built.

The small villages on the banks of the upper reaches of the Weser are little known as a result. One of them is Bodenwerder that was founded on an island in the middle of the river. The counts of Homburg once lived there.

Only once did the name of this tiny town well off the beaten track attract attention and that was in the world of literature.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century one of the later lords of Bodenwerder attained a sudden and odd reputation. This was Freiherr Hieronymus von Münchhausen who was born in the town in 1720 and died there in 1797.

This fame spread quickly from Britain und caught Münchhausen quite by surprise. He was in fact a noblemen of pleasant, upright, irreproachable character and anything but the boaster that he was now made out to be.

Münchhausen had grown up as a page in the Brunswick court and entered Russian military service in 1738 as an eighteen-year-old, taking part in a campaign against the Turks.

He married a Livonian noblewoman, returned to Bodenwerder soon after 1750 and then led the life of an upright, hardworking lord of the manor who managed his estate, loved hunting and the company of his friends and was moreover happily married.

A portrait showing him soon after his return depicts an imposing thirty-year-old in armour that was not the sort commonly worn by noblemen for purposes of show but that of a former officer of the dragoons.

He also wore a rather askew three-cornered hat with a broad rim with a bow, the forerunner of a cockade, all supported by a wig. Münchhausen's long yet pleasantly rounded face looks down from the canvas calmly and unpretentiously.

This nobleman's well-ordered life in the peaceful and beautiful Weser valley that seemed far from anything sensational or extraordinary was gradually shattered after he became 65.

Münchhausen had the gift of holding an audience in suspense as he told them what he had – allegedly – experienced during his life. With what must have been the most serious expression in the world he would gently lead his eager listeners from the world of what was still probable to the realms of the impossible.

His story-telling skill must have been so considerable that he became famous for it far beyond the boundaries of Bodenwerder.

When telling his invented stories he liked to shame people who paraded their experiences in society. But he was far from being one of those braggarts he silenced in this way.

A man with his serious character must have looked upon the publication of so-called Münchhausen stories as an insult or even disgrace. But it was his domestic misery that humiliated him and clouded his life.

After the death of his wife he recklessly married a seventeen-year-old girl who deceived her 74-year-old husband disgracefully, bringing him to his grave two years later. Münchhausen died 175 years ago on 22 February 1797.

The aura of the improbable and impossible typifying the Münchhausen stories also surrounded descriptions of the opening of his tomb at the former monastary church of Kemnade, near Bodenwerder, in 1934.

People claimed that the corpse had been found intact. They saw before them a broad-shouldered man with a coarse though honest rustic face and a high forehead.

A gust of wind then blew through the church and suddenly caused the corpse to degenerate into a skeleton. Later, people could no longer remember where the grave had been.

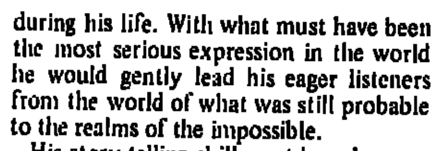
But who is the author of the "Tales of Baron Münchhausen of his Wonderful Journeys and Campaigns in Russia" that was first published oddly enough in English in 1786 and quickly caught on.

It was the talented and scholarly Rudolf Erich Raspe of Hanover who had had to flee from Hanover because of an embezzlement he had committed to finance his wastrel life.

England was his refuge and he soon published his Münchhausen stories. He was so successful that in the same year Gottfried August Brüger produced a German version enriched by a few inventions of his own. In 1787 he edited this into the popular book that still has its charm for both children and adults.

Herbert Roeder

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 February 1972)





Baron Münchhausen (Photo: Archiv)

Writings by political emigrants exhibited at Oberhausen

An exhibition being held at Schloss Oberhausen until 26 March provides interesting highlights concerning political emigration from Germany between 1933 and 1945.

The Friedrich Ebert Foundation collected some four hundred documents including previously unpublished material such as letters written by Ernst Reuter.

Some 350 newspapers, periodicals and books were published in exile between 1933 and 1945 though circulation was low.

The exhibition rooms in Schloss Oberhausen are not large enough to give a complete survey of this literature. The organisers have therefore restricted themselves to a number of main themes -- "German political emigration", "Life and organisations", "Life and existence under the conditions of emigration", "Propaganda work" and "Spain 1936-1939".

The large amount of propaganda on show after being sent to Germany by courier, ship, rail or air shows above all the false ideas entertained by many of the emigrants when for example they stated that economic collapse would soon cause the end of the Hitler regime.

"The exhibition cannot recapture the atmosphere of stuggle and suffering in exile", stated North Rhine-Westphalia Prime Minister Heinz Kühn, who himself had to emigrate, "But it does bear witness to the fight for a free, democratic and humanitarian Germany."

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 February 1972)

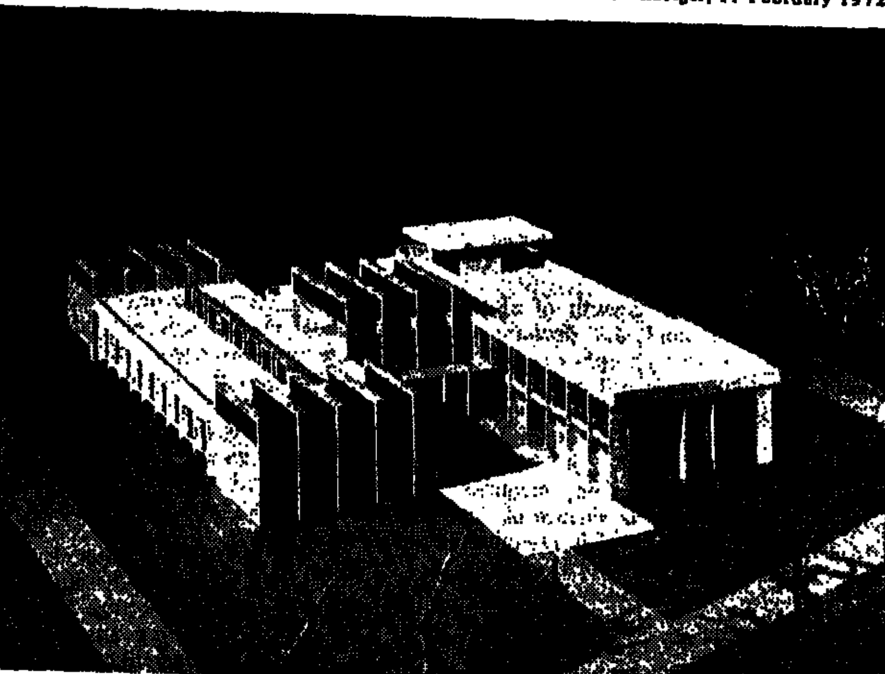
Bauhaus archives moved to West Berlin

The Bauhaus Archives moved from Darmstadt to Berlin at the end of 1971 and were on show to the Berlin public for the first time with the exhibition entitled *Laszlo Moholy Nagy, Ausschnitte aus einem Lebenswerk* (extracts from a life's work). This exhibition contains about two hundred paintings, sculptures, drawings, photographs, as well as works by schoolchildren from the studio of the Bauhaus, which was headed by Moholy Nagy from 1923 to 1928.

During the exhibition experimental films by Moholy Nagy will be shown.

As the curator of the Bauhaus Archives Hans Maria Wingler pointed out the Berlin government has granted 400,000 Marks annually for expenses as well as six million Marks for the building of Bauhaus Archives as designed by Walter Gropius in 1964 for Darmstadt. This is now to be built on the southern perimeter of the Zoo.

(Handelsblatt, 18 February 1972)



A model of the building to be used for the Bauhaus Archives in West Berlin (Photo: Renate Gruber)

Library of proletarian literature established in Dortmund

Few German libraries still stock wo by the working-class poet Bru Schönlank and where volumes appear their shelves it is more by accident th design.

Is Schönlank, who lived from 1891 1965, forgotten? Have people forgot the work of this Berliner who emigra to Switzerland in 1932 and who wr plays, poems and cantatas?

It is thanks to Fritz Hüser, the head Dortmund Municipal Library, that all Schönlank's books and writings can be found and that the writer is curre being rediscovered.

In his "Working-Class Liter Archives", up to now the only institu of its kind in Europe, 63-year-old Hü has collected all of Bruno Schönla works together with a number of lette handwritten poems and other docume

John Clark, a student from Birmingh and a pupil of Wilfried van der Wil, currently writing the first doctorate Schönlank. Clark recently came Hüser's archives in Dortmund to comb extensive studies into the life and work Schönlank.

Fourteen years ago Hüser allowed t general public to use his private litera collection first started when he was a seventeen.

Since then students, teachers, lectu researchers and people interested in li ature have travelled to Dortmund fro over the world to investigate sources look for material on working literature for dissertations, lectu books and other written publications.

Lübecker Nachrichten

Hüser's archives do not yet hav filing-system arranged according authors and subjects. But it does cont arranged in alphabetical order of aut primary and secondary literature of t teenth and twentieth-century wor class literature from both home abroad, proletarian and revolutio literature written during the We Republic, the works of working writers from the German Democ Republic and the creative writing Dortmund's Gruppe 61.

The collection contains some ten t sand books, letters, writings, antholo manuscripts, reference works, graphies, printed and unprinted doc theses, as well as newspaper clipp microfilm and the literary estate of au Heinrich Lersch and Ernst Preczang.

Hüser maintains contacts with a n ber of second-hand bookshops in t Federal Republic and abroad in order be in a position to extend his priva collection.

He can sometimes obtain impor new material from the literary esta writers or by exchanging dupli material with other libraries.

Two years ago Hüser offered to do his private archives to the city of D mund so that work could begin on urgently-needed filing system – H himself had no time to do this – an that the number of people able to mak of these facilities could possibly increased.

The members of Dortmund City Co cil's Cultural Commission viewed collection and recommended that the should take it over. But no decision ha been made on the future of these arch worth an estimated 120,000 Marks.

Klaus Morgenst

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 24 February 19

■ THINGS SEEN

Peter Handke's *Angst des Tormanns* filmed by Wenders

DIE ZEIT

Goalkeeper Josef Bloch is sent off during a game, goes to a cheap hotel and books himself into a room, spends the night with the cashier of a cinema and then throttles her, goes into the country to a border village and looks up a girl he knows who runs an inn, and waits.

This is the bare bones of the film and the actual film is just as terse. This is the kind of logic with which the tale is told. Images, scenes, events. There is no commentary, the whole thing is open ended.

The film is the work of Wim Wenders, vintage 1945, a director of the stylistic Munich *Sensibilisten* genre, with a preference for nice English titles. Here he has taken professional actors and gone to great expense with money put up by Austrian Television, *Westdeutscher Rundfunk* and the author's film company to make a film based on Peter Handke's last but one prose piece.

The film was shot in Vienna and in Jennersdorf in Burgenland, the actual scene of the action in *Die Angst des Tormanns beim Elfmeter* (lit. The goalkeeper's anxiety as he faces a spot kick).

Handke, who is a friend of Wenders, helped out with the dialogue. His wife has a part in the film.

It was worth it. Wim Wenders' film is comparable with other recent film versions of well-known books such as Luchino Visconti's *Tod in Venedig* (Death in Venice), Johannes Schaaf's *Trotta*, Noelte's *Das Schloss* (The castle), Schell's *Erste Liebe* (First love) and Moorsen's *Lenz*.

A comparative analysis of the content of the narratives, the conversion of the action to a new medium, the oral and optical structures and the difference in views of the same subject could help to give a clearer picture of the aesthetics, the techniques, the mood and the attitudes of modern filmmakers.

One thing that the films mentioned have in common that is astonishing, Wenders' work included, is their predilection with characters who have been thrown off the rails, who have been destroyed by circumstances. They all seem to bow to their fate passively without a fight, mostly as a symptom of the end of an era. In this respect Wenders and Handke have a lot in common.

Handke's goalkeeper Bloch is forced more and more to bore into his destroyed self – in the film the character played by Arthur Brauss tends to become more normal as the action proceeds.

First of all he manages to communicate with others, but only apparently. His sentences are not completed, his questions remain unanswered; one person says one thing and the next person answers on a completely different tack with everyone talking past one another.

Debilitated and scurrilous peripheral figures and everyday common or garden scenes, which suddenly begin to appear unreal, unnerve the member of the audience as much as Bloch's face, in which once or twice for a split second a movement of complete horror is seen to appear, or is it a stupid, questioning astonishment? Later on one is unnerved by his anxiety and his desire to put everything to rights so that he can never sit still as police investigations close in on him like a spiral.

One disturbing feature of the film is Handke's verbal gymnastics, peripheral situations in oral communication exercised theoretically by the village schoolteacher and demonstrated practically by the villagers.

There is too much yak and it is all too artificial. The dialogue is crammed full and this is often in marked contrast with the beautiful kitschy scenes, in contrast with Wenders' flirtation with the shabby old glamour of Hollywood.

Another disturbing factor is the crusade of those involved in this film against questioning of purpose and intention and motivations. It would be nice to see a simple story simply told, with all pictures and all scenes standing for nothing but themselves, with the central character rather a product of Alfred Hitchcock than of Franz Kafka.

Then there would be something that many people in many quarters do not even try to grasp – films whose images do not always have a *meaning*. This is not to say that films should not be politically motivated; quite the contrary, as Wenders said.

In this way it is possible to put the fear of God into the interpreters and their ilk. Serves them right!

Those who dare to rummage around in the programme and to try to evaluate what they see are due for a sending off from the field of film criticism.

Does this film have a political message or is it *l'art pour l'art*? In its treatment of dialogue is it loaded with a deep Germanic message or is it just a senseless and meaningless chain of pictures and actions as in Hawks and Ford – about whom so much sensible and meaningful stuff has been written lately?

Is there an inner tension in Bloch's actions, in the atmosphere, in the plot, in the images of the film and do these not lead to the audience member building up his expectations on motives and links involving fixed attitudes?

Anyone may find this film beautiful, exciting, well acted, a success in every way, or perhaps a little senselessly beautiful; but he should beware of saying why.

Wolf Donner

(Die Zeit, 25 February 1972)



A scene from Wim Wenders' film *Angst des Tormanns* (Photo: WDR)

Volker Schlöndorff's ironic comedy *The Married Woman*

It was quite an unusual event when notable director Volker Schlöndorff made a major feature film jointly with television. It was due to be broadcast earlier this year under the title *Die Ehegattin* (The married woman). But before this could happen a major distributor (Paramount) leapt in, bought up the world rights and planned to show the Schlöndorff film under the title *Bis dass der Tod euch scheidet* (Till death you do part). The film will be on the cinema circuits in April.

The final title of the film will be *Die Ehegattin oder die Moral der Ruth Halbfass*. The main parts in this ironic social comedy will be played by Senta Berger, Helmut Griem, Peter Ehrlich and Volker Schlöndorff's wife Margarethe von Trotta.

Everything begins peacefully enough. A couple of young lovers are lying in a woodland clearing and dreaming of a life that is free from all compromises.

When they return to the city their paths diverge. The woman, Ruth Halbfass, played by Senta Berger, returns to her rich industrialist husband, played by Peter Ehrlich. The man, Franz Vogelsang, played by Helmut Griem, boards a tram and goes back to the high school where he is the art teacher.

One day killers appear in the pleasant little town. They observe the couple of lovers and their rendezvous. Who hired them? Who are they out to kill?

Volker Schlöndorff, 33, who made his name with films such as *Törless*, *Mord und Totschlag* (Murder and manslaughter), *Michael Kohlhaas*, and *Baal*, says that his reputation is based on "entertainment films".

His film shows the sort of characters that appear in stories in glossy magazines. The original idea came from a story published recently in a magazine headlined: Hired killers shoot industrialist – Were wife and lover responsible?

Volker Schlöndorff was asked: What do you find so interesting in people like this who seem to belong to the ten-cent novel?

His answer: "We believe that we belong to a certain class in society and that we have "overcome" such types. Nevertheless they still interest us, perhaps because money makes us sensuous as the saying goes. It is precisely luxurious creatures such as this rich wife who have an erotic effect . . ." Isn't the story somewhat banal?

Schlöndorff: "The plot for a film cannot be banal enough. Here we have the eternal triangle. As I see it it is all a question of what variation one puts on this theme. This is what lends a film originality. I know that people are always trying to fit my films into the 'art film' pigeonhole. But there are other creative experiences apart from high culture and high style in the evaluation of people. It is possible to be serious with something frivolous as well as frivolous with something serious."

Back to your film. Do you want people to take it as entertainment, but take it seriously?

Schlöndorff: "Yes. I believe that entertainment can set a high standard without becoming boring. Conflict with society can also be carried out within the realms of the entertainment media.

So this is just another bitter, angry depiction of a milieu . . .?

Schlöndorff: "It only appears to be bitterness and cynicism. You can see that the industrialist – the rotten capitalist, if you please, is the most attractive of the characters . . . Instead of taking a didactic stand it is better to create an alliance with the audience from the outset to make them into accomplices so that they share your ironic way of looking at things. It is only when we share pleasures together that we can share ideas!"

Peter W. Engelmeier

(Kieler Nachrichten, 19 February 1972)

Senta Berger playing the part of the rich wife in Schlöndorff's *The Married Woman* (Photo: Cinema International Corp.)

■ EDUCATION

Children should start school when *mentally* ready to start

Kieler Nachrichten

The average age of people beginning courses of further education in the Federal Republic has risen to over 22, far exceeding the old figure.

Factors affecting this change include military service, the practical work demanded by some professions and courses, a late decision to study, repeating one or more school years and relatively late entry to a school.

It is understandable that parents concerned by this trend want their own children to complete their school years and career training as soon as possible and therefore press for children to start school at an earlier age.

But the considerable discrepancy between ability and maturity must not be forgotten, as Dr M. Maneke of Hanover recently wrote in his book on preventive medicine published by Umschau-Verlag. The one is a medical term and the other an educational concept and they do not necessarily run parallel to each other during a child's development.

Apart from the physical development normal for the pupil's age, ability entails proficiency of the senses, dexterity of movement and the power of linguistic expression.

Maturity demands interest, the ability to bear strain, the willingness to accept criticims, the readiness to fit in with a group or community, a discriminating attitude instead of the thinking of things as a whole common to small children and the ability to adapt socially.

Maturity is a concept applying specifically to a child's personality. Hereditary and environmental factors are decisive here as are the typical features of our schools.

Ability and maturity are influenced by a child's mental and physical constitution, the possibilities of physical maturity and the encouragement or discouragement the child receives from the world around both within and outside the family. the family.

Doctors, educationalists and psychologists having to judge the result of these influences and decide the right age for a child to start school face a difficult task, despite certain criteria. But mistakes are possible.

Experiences over the years show, and this deserves particular attention, that stopping a child from attending school without justification is less harmful than sending it there too soon, a step often prompted by the incorrect equation of maturity and intelligence and by the non-consideration of the fast that intelligent children often develop slowly.

As annoying as an unjustifiable delay in allowing a child with normal or even above-average talents to attend school may be, the consequences are in no way comparable with the later failure that is often caused by sending a child to school too early.

Children with slightly below-average talents are particularly threatened in this respect. If no consideration is taken of the best time maturity-wise for them to start school, there is the risk that they will prove a constant burden on themselves and others, that they will gradually lose their self-confidence and creative pleasure and finally adopt a resigned attitude or show their opposition. This type of child will sooner or later need the help of a doctor.

Kindergartens provide an ideal opportunity of occupying a child who is of school age yet is not mature enough for entry. However kindergartens are in short supply.

As Dr Maneke put it, they are considered to be a help to families, a place where young children can be kept and allowed to play without ulterior educational intentions.

The childrens at a kindergarten feel as if they belong to a school but they remain in their accustomed environment of family and kindergarten where their maturity makes considerably more rapid progress.

This permits a type of pre-school education that is suitable because, in the most successful cases, it awakens a child's ability to learn by systematically developing its ability to play.

Kindergartens are therefore far different from the much-disputed type of pre-school education anticipating the syllabus and teaching methods of schools and claiming to be intellectual training and a part of the overall competitive system.

The attempt to teach a child "useful" abilities at as early an age as possible without at the same time schooling his emotions and thought and without being able to give him systematic language training and methodically form his mental capacities seems, from all past experiences, to cause more damage than long-term benefit. This is at any rate the point around which current discussions are turning.

The importance of applying the concept of maturity specifically to a child's personality is nowhere plainer than with the socially-underprivileged. If they receive no encouragement from their family and immediate environment, delaying the point at which they start school can only worsen their position.

In this particular case starting school at as early an age as possible is the lesser of two evils. Where else should a socially-underprivileged child be guided forward in its development if not at a school or a pre-school establishment taking into account the needs of the child?

At any rate choosing the correct time for entry and taking advantage of the scope of the education system is of more importance for the child than some parents would think.

A child must attend a school that can help it best in its development without placing demands on it that are too great. That is why it is important to put the scope of schools on to the broadest possible basis.

Klaus Evers

(Kieler Nachrichten, 17 February 1972)

Shortage of university places is still critical

More than 18,000 students at the end of the winter semester were unable to find places in the university departments of their choice. As in previous years no places were available in the much sought after departments of medicine, dentistry and veterinary science along with psychology, pharmacy and architecture. Places were only available in the departments of chemistry, biology, physics and electronics.

Medical departments received 12,876 applications for entry for 3,209 places available. According to the West German Vice-Chancellors' conference (WRK) no end is in sight to the pressure that is being brought to bear on universities in this country as regards places for students. Approximately 75 per cent of all young people who have taken the *Abitur* and wish to pursue medical or pharmaceutical studies will find they cannot do so for a long time to come.

The universities have been quite unprepared for the crowds of young people with the *Abitur* who would be seeking admittance. It is difficult to bring about a speedy reduction of the limitations on university entrance because of the shortages of accommodation and staff and because of the lack of organisation and planning.

According to a Federal government report on education in the 1980s there will be more than one million students seeking admission to universities but of these 250,000 will be unlucky. It will be necessary to build at least thirty new universities using swift construction methods to provide additional places. By 1975 as many as 180,000 new places must be made available for the student body that will then have swollen from the present 475,000 students to a figure near 650,000.

The central government's endeavours have been burdened by a considerable lag in educational planning. Planning and development ideas have often been contradictory to one another.

An interim commission set up by the Federal states to examine educational problems came to the conclusion that by 1975 as many as 3,900 students would be leaving university with a medical degree. On the other hand, however, the WRK maintained that working on figures of the present student body in medical faculties by 1975 as many as 5,600 new doctors would be leaving the country's universities and medical schools.

Despite increased investment to provide places for medical students the interim Federal states commission believed that by 1980 there would be 6,400 new doctors leaving universities. But in fact at the present more than 6,000 men and women with a medical degree are leaving the universities annually. Many students gaining admittance to a medical college often spend two or three semesters studying a subject allied to medicine and thus aggravate the position as regards places.

According to the Institute for Educational Research, Berlin, associated with the Max Planck Society, between sixteen and 38 per cent of all students give up their studies prematurely. In Britain only fifteen per cent of all students do not complete their studies.

In philosophy faculties as many as 38 per cent (female students 53 per cent) never complete their studies. This discipline is the top of the table for dropouts.

Many students who cheerfully start their studies in one department end up in another. Only 82 per cent of pharmaceutical students, 74 per cent of medical students, 56 per cent of science students and 37 per cent of arts students continue their studies without a break to their final examinations.

As a result of the large number of students who change in mid stream the actual length of time in which a place at university is occupied increases and, for instance, in the German-Studies school which is normally a ten to thirteen semester course a successful graduate may occupy a university place for 17 to twenty semesters.

(Münchner Merkur, 23 February 1972)

By 1980 there will b[e] too many science grad[uates] for jobs available

Frankfurter Allgemeine

In eight years time there wi[ll be] 370,000 more graduates in the Fe[deral] Republic than in 1970. The numbe[r of] lawyers will rise from 144,000 [to] 215,000 and the number of academi[cally] trained specialists, for industries a[nd] aviation design will increase from 5[...] to over 90,000.

The number of graduates worki[ng in] agriculture will increase from 15,6[...] only 18,200 and the number of pe[ople] trained in vocational colleges will rise from 102,000 to 108,800.

Professor Widmaier of Regensbu[rg an]nounced these figures in a study ent[itled] "Highly-qualified workers in the Fe[deral] Republic of Germany up to 1980" commissioned by the Ministry of [Edu]cation and Science.

The 560-page work now in print [fore]casts that there will be 1,42[...] graduates in the Federal Republic in [...]

The Widmaier study forecasts s[...] and not demand and concludes th[at the] total number of graduates of unive[rsities] and other colleges of further edu[cation] will increase by 81 per cent be[tween] 1961 and 1980 from a figur[e of] 2,348,000 to 4,256,000.

This means an annual rise of 3[...] cent though Widmaier points out th[at the] percentage increase in university g[rad]uates is considerably higher than t[hat of] graduates from vocational colleges.

Industry in particular will tend to [absorb] more and more university graduate[s the] study claims, while only a small [...] the number of graduates is foreca[st for] service industries, a branch in w[hich] Widmaier also includes education a[nd] health service.

The study comes to a conclusion o[n the] future distribution of labour po[wer] that shows the danger of a seriou[s] development. The number of sci[entists] will rise by 121 per cent from 52,[...] 115,700 between 1961 and 1980 [but] only a fifth of the increase wi[ll be] absorbed by service industries, inc[luding] education. Four-fifths will enter p[roduc]tion industries.

The study notes critically that th[is is a] consequence of the fact that the e[duca]tion system was not expanded in the[...] "If the people responsible for m[aking] political decisions do not take [ap]propriate action," the report conti[nues] "it will mean eventually that the e[duca]tion system will no longer be in a po[sition] to take over the training of scientists."

The study forecasts that there wi[ll be] 160,000 medical graduates in 1980. [The] 1970 figure was 116,000, the r[eport] states. The number of dentists w[ill rise] from 38,200 to 43,100.

The study examined the supply [situa]tion in 45 different subjects, distin[guish]ing all the time between the two le[vels,] university and vocational college.

There will be a rise in the numb[er of] vocational college graduates [from] 2,049,000 to 2,835,000 between [1961] and 1980, it is estimated. This figur[e] includes catering specialists whose [num]bers will rise by almost fifty per [cent] from the 1970 figure of 8,900 to 1[...]

The expected increase in the numb[er of] academically trained journalists is m[odest] in comparison, rising over the [same] period from 1,300 to 3,800.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Ze[itung] für Deutschland, 22 Februar[y 1972])

■ HEALTH

Venereal disease scourge is still with us

Plenty of attention is paid to the fact that drug-takers dope themselves to stupidity, that chain-smokers are risking heart attacks and that immoderate drinkers will suffer from their liver," Dr O. Conelissen of the Düsseldorf health authorities writes in a pamphlet dealing with venereal disease. "But no newspaper ever writes that sexual promiscuity will inevitably lead to venereal disease."

Among the Federal states North Rhine-Westphalia takes up the same position where V.D. is concerned as Sweden in Europe. This is not because more people have sexual intercourse and venereal disease there than anywhere else but because incidence statistics were kept there between 1953 and 1969 when most other areas kept a religious silence on the subject. The nationwide satistics started two years ago show that North Rhine-Westphalia is no better and no worse than the other Federal states.

The figures sound less alarming than in the United States for instance. For some time now alarming news has been coming across the Atlantic about the rapid spread of venereal disease, especially among the young.

The only point of similarity between the Federal Republic and the United States is the rate that gonorrhoea is increasing in relation to syphilis.

There seem to be more similarities between the situation in the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic than in conditions in America and this side of the Atlantic.

The twenty to forty age range is the most likely to catch V.D. in the Federal Republic. A hygienics expert stated that their social category could best be described as white-collar workers in the tertiary sector or, to put it more bluntly, the saleman and representative class.

The main sources of infection at present are important events where apart from work and business there is the possibility for sex with persons who frequently change sexual partners, as official jargon puts it. These persons, unlike prostitutes, are not under constant medical supervision.

The Green Week agricultural and food fair held in Berlin is one of the main sources in the West. Warnings have been made that the Olympic Games in Munich and Kiel will have the same result.

Similar information about the main sources of venereal disease comes from the German Democratic Republic. It is particularly common at trade fairs, other large-scale events, large built-up areas and in army barracks.

V.D. statistics in the Federal Republic are incomplete. The 1953 law to counter venereal disease provides no legal basis for the compilation of useful figures. Some Federal states have given up altogether.

Until recently the number of fatalities caused by venereal disease could not be compared with other countries and little could be said about the spread of these complaints.

The alarm shown by the World Health Organisation at the beginning of the sixties met with little response in Bonn. It was not until 1969 that the Bundestag passed legislation stating that every venereal disease case must be reported by doctors without delay.

Names and addresses need not be named but the date of birth, sex and other personal details must be given to the local health authorities. From there the information goes via the Federal state authorities to the nationwide authority based in Wiesbaden.

In the second half of 1970 some 39,100 cases were reported, 91 per cent of them gonorrhoea, eight per cent syphilis. Seventy-one per cent of all patients were males, twelve per cent young people in the fifteen to nineteen age range and eighty per cent in the twenty to thirty age group.

Of every 100,000 inhabitants 117 caught gonorrhoea in 1970 and thirty caught syphilis. The other venereal complaints that must be reported to the health authorities are not at all common in the Federal Republic.

The Wiesbaden authority estimated last year that the current incidence of venereal disease in the Federal Republic is about as high as it was in 1953. Since 1953 gonorrhoea has increased at the same rate as syphilis has declined.

The 1971 statistics are not yet available. So far it can only be confirmed that there were no changes in the first and second quarters of the year.

There was however an increase in the third quarter by which time the number of cases reported had increased from the first quarter total of 18,200 to 22,700. Is this due to more large events or greater conscientiousness by doctors? The final total will perhaps allow a number of cautious conclusions.

How high is the number of unknown cases? Twice to three times the number of reported cases, the health authorities believe. Doctors do not always do their duty and report the cases. A plain answer came from Hamburg. General practitioners rarely gave any information, only dermatologists bothered. Is this due to the doctors' mistrust of special duties imposed upon them by the authorities or is it just a result of overwork?

Provisional figures for North Rhine-Westphalia estimate that eleven per cent more people caught gonorrhoea in 1971 than in 1970. The number is under control to a certain extent, Dr. Cornelissen claims, the 1971 gonorrhoea figures for Düsseldorf rising by 37 per cent over the 1970 figures.

There were more cases among the 14 to 21 age range in Düsseldorf but the increase was not as great as among the next age group. If the figures are correct there was however no sensational rise.

But Dr Cornelissen does not believe that all cases are covered by these statistics and assumes that gonorrhoea has increased at the same rate as in other Federal states.

The available data tell little about the true situation and there are also a number of red herrings. Travel is made responsible for the rise in the incidence of venereal disease as is the earlier start to sexual relations, the sex-wave in general, the pill in particular and sexual freedom.

Statistics show a greater incidence of venereal diseases in large towns and cities than in rural areas. Greater store is placed on the observation and treatment of the more dangerous syphilis than in the more harmless yet harder to diagnose gonorrhoea.

This disease is fast becoming equated with nothing more serious than influenza in this penicillin age. But Professor Hans Harmsen of Hamburg points out that impotence among males and infertility in women are most commonly caused by putting off treatment until it is too late.

Will venereal disease become a model case for the neglected subject of medical sociology that is to become compulsory study for all medical students from the winter term of 1972 onwards?

It is hard to trace and fight venereal disease, especially gonorrhoea, because of the shame and disgrace that used to be associated with it, an attitude that is still to be fully overcome in fact.

The working group for sex education and the fight against venereal disease set up 23 years ago by the government of North Rhine-Westphalia bases its activities on the statistics for the Federal state.

As at the beginning of 1960, the group is once again concentrating on the prevention of venereal disease. Notices have appeared in six languages so that they can be understood by foreign workers as well as the local population.

Harmsen believes that the considerable rise in the number of cases of gonorrhoea in Hamburg is due partly to the law requiring cases to be reported and partly to the fact that the disease is indeed spreading.

He believes that the campaign should begin in those places where the highest rates of increase are to be found.

That is why he wrote with beautician Christa Lüders-Lohde a pamphlet entitled *Body Care and Sexual Hygiene* which deals with everything from dental care to the prevention of venereal diease and is distributed by the public relations department of a sickness insurance firm.

Harmsen would also like to see effective preventive methods against venereal disease being more easily available to the general public.

"The pill guards against unwanted conception, it is true, but not against genital infection," he argues. "A renewed increase in venereal disease can be attributed to people not realising this." He describes condoms and Dublosan cream as the most reliable protection.

Harmsen sees no danger of venereal disease in a young person's early sexual partnerships. People are marrying earlier, whatever their social background. This, he claims, is the best protection for the age group over twenty that is particularly threatened by venereal disease.

The foreign workers in this country, a group subject to frequent discrimination, is now being accused of bringing the pox into West Germany. Eighteen to twenty per cent of the cases in North Rhine-Westphalia involve foreigners but they have not brought the disease into the country. Instead, the catch it here in the surroundings into which they are forced.

Key L. Ulrich

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 19 February 1972)

Survey reveals link between strain and overweight

Four West Germans in ten believe they are too fat and more than half the population suffers frequently or at least now and again from stress and strain, according to two opinion polls conducted in Bonn by the Health Ministry.

One of the polls dealt with excess weight, asking people whether they thought themselves too fat. The other dealt with stress caused by work and professional life.

But there was an amazing similarity between the two polls. A high proportion of people who thought themselves overweight or fraught with strain did not in fact suffer from either of these two factors. Excess weight and stress was normally accepted without consideration of the consequences they could have on health.

A total of 41 per cent of the women interviewed and 39 per cent of the men believed they were too fat. The tendency to excess weight increases with age.

Only one in four of the under-thirties actually suffered from excess weight but this figure rose to one in three among the middle-aged and one in two among the over-fifties.

Although almost one in two people (46 per cent) thought they weighed too much without being too fat, seventy per cent stated that excess weight only became dangerous to health from a certain point and that a few pounds more or less did not really matter.

Only 27 per cent of the population regularly watch their weight. The demands corpulent people make of their food are contradictory. "It should not be fattening," 56 per cent demanded. "It should be good and powerful," 42 per cent demanded however. "And it should really fill you up," asked 31 per cent.

One in four West Germans regularly get into situations of stress during their work. A good third only suffer from stress from time to time during their working day. A further third suffer only rarely or as good as never from stress.

Men with 61 per cent and the 30 to 49 age range (seventy per cent) are particularly prone to situations of stress. More than two thirds of the people interviewed believed it absolutely certain or extremely probable that stress could be harmful to health in the long run. Forty per cent thought it absolutely certain and 29 per cent extremely probable.

People's attitudes to these supposed harmful effects of stress at work vary however. A total of 79 per cent believe that professional strain cannot be justified if a person's health suffers as a result and 59 per cent state that the person affected is himself responsible for the harm done to his health.

But more than a third of the people interviewed believe that health must be sacrificed for professional ideals and success.

Günter Krems

(Die Welt, 23 February 1972)

Painkillers cause kidney damage, doctors claim

Constant consumption of painkillers can have fatal effects – doctors believe that the phenacitin contained in most painkilling tablets can cause serious kidney damage.

But doctors claim that this warning of the dangerous consequences of continual use of painkillers – issued by the Doctors, Dentists and Chemists' Press Bureau in Baden-Württemberg – does not mean that these sometimes very helpful substances should no be used.

However doctors must first find the cause of the pain, supervise the further consumption of painkillers and other medicaments and ensure that there is no question of addiction and that no thoughtless permanent course of treatment arises.

The Press Bureau reports of examinations conducted by the Ruhr University's medical clinic in Essen between 1962 and 1967.

Eight of the 32 kidney patients, most of them unstable women, who had been taking painkillers regularly, died. The other patients could not be cured of their chronic kidney complaints.

Each of the patients has consumed an average of six kilograms of phenacitin over a twelve-year period. As each painkilling tablet normally contains about 0.2 grams of this substance, this amount means that patients each consumed fifty pills a week, or seven a day, for longer than ten years.

The medical principle that self-treatment of pain and health deficiencies is always dangerous must also be applied to the allegedly so harmless tablets against headaches, doctors believe.

Painkillers are no cure, they say, and the only time they may ever be taken without medical supervision is when the patient wishes to banish pain for a certain short period before he can consult a doctor. All pain is a sign of failing health.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 February 1972)

■ SPORT

Cologne's super sports institute realises the dream of a sports university

Among the departments of physical education at Federal Republic universities the Cologne Sports Academy occupies a special position as being virtually a university of sport.

It stands out by virtue of, for instance, its size. The sports academy has 1,500 students, twelve academic chairs, fourteen professors, 41 lecturers, 36 instructors and 38 tutors.

Cologne is also unique in being the only academic facility in the country at which young specialists can not only take a degree course but also write a PhD thesis on sport.

"A PhD has yet to be awarded," Professor Werner Körbs, the vice-chancellor, adds, "but there have already been more than 100 enquiries."

Professor Körbs stresses that the PhD in sport is not intended to be an additional laurel for successful athletes. It is to remain a serious academic distinction.

"Since 17 March 1970," Professor Wildor Hollmann notes, "the Academy has been a college with full university status. This is the first time sport has been acknowledged as the academic equal of traditional university disciplines."

This breakthrough to full university status occurred during Professor Hollmann's term of office as vice-chancellor. He is director of the department of cardiology and sport medicine.

Professor Hollmann defines the international standing of the Cologne Sports Academy as follows:

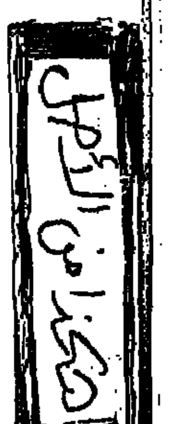
World's largest

"The Sports Academy and its various departments represent the largest sports research facility in the Western world. Only the Lenin Institute in Moscow and the Leipzig University of Physical Education are larger."

Moscow's university of sport boasts 5,000 students and 252 staff. Leipzig, too, has long awarded PhD degrees.

The Cologne Sports Academy is the successor to the German University of Physical Training in Berlin, set up on 15 May 1920 and the first of its kind in the world.

Continuity and scientific respectability at the two colleges was ensured by Carl Diem, one of the initiators of the Berlin college and its vice-chancellor for thirteen years, who was called on by the British to continue his work in Cologne in 1947.



The establishment of the world's first university of sport was a modest step but a bold idea and at the time created a stir and occasioned ridicule. The confusion of the years immediately following the First World War also played a part.

The opening ceremony of the new sports college was held in the main lecture theatre of Berlin's main university, opposite the State Opera on Unter den Linden and flanked on either side of the entrance by marble statues of Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt.

Reich President Ebert attended the ceremony. Representatives of other universities sounded an encouraging note. The initial intake was 25 students, including one girl.

Lieselotte Diem, who now heads the department of sports education theory, recalls first going to the University of Physical Training in Berlin in 1924.

"In those days people just laughed at us and asked what we were going to study — sexual techniques (*Liebesübungen*) per-



haps, but hardly sport (*Leibesübungen*).

"In those days the only sports courses there were were for gymnastics instructors. We came out in favour of educational reform, were free in our curriculum and open to new ideas.

"We fought for instance, for women's rowing races, something our parents had yet to swallow, not to mention mixed skiing courses.

"In 1925 we came across track suits in America for the first time. Up till then men had trained in white underpants.

"My husband brought the idea of academic training of sports teachers back from America, where university departments of physical education already existed, in 1912."

The concept of scientific investigation of sport was first mooted towards the end of the nineteenth century. There was increasing support for the idea of training more versatile instructors to take over from the old-style gymnast, who was at home only on the bock and the parallel bars.

"I believe Diem was responsible for the idea of the games master," Professor Körbs says. "Before his time the idea did not exist in this country."

This is why the Berlin college was conceived from the start as not only an educational but also a research facility. Medical opinion was largely instrumental in this, for the medical profession was quick to appreciate the value of sport as a mine of new material and a testbed for scientific experiments.

"Until a few decades ago," Professor Hollman says, "clinical medicine was entirely geared to tests made and measurements taken while the patient was at rest.

"Until the early fifties there was next to no detailed literature and no precise performance data for sick and healthy people. Sport provides extensive facilities for experiment at all levels of strain and stress on the human organism."

Little wonder that famous men of medicine took the lead at Berlin's pre-war university of sport, so helping to make the science of sport a little more respectable in academic circles.

In 1920 August Bier, the world-famous surgeon, became the first vice-chancellor, to be followed twelve years later by a surgeon with an even greater worldwide reputation, Ferdinand Sauerbruch.

Bier had the temerity to call for PhD courses in sport when the college was first set up. His and Diem's dreams were not to come true for 52 years, and then in Cologne.

Bier was of the opinion that serious study of physical training must be of interest for medicine, education theory (a close relative of the Sport Academy, as Professor Diem was later to put it), philosophy, history, technology and art.

Earlier isolated research in the field of sport sprang to life in Berlin. Dr Smith, a German despite the name, had taken measurements at the 1906 Olympics.

Berlin nutritionist and specialists in internal medicine began to show an interest in sport. In 1912 a congress on sport medicine was held in Oberhof. An association for the scientific study of sport and physical training was set up and in 1913 a laboratory was incorporated in Grunewald stadium, Berlin.

The German University of Physical Training was set up in 1920 as an independent institution. "From the start the University was an independent institution recognised by the Reich and constituent states," Diem once said.

"Examinations were supervised by government officials, certificates were given an official stamp and represented a pass in physical education as part of a degree leading to qualification as a senior school teacher."

Carl Diem left the university as vice-chancellor in 1933. Three years later it was closed down by Nazis, subsequently to be reopened as the Nazi-controlled Reich Academy of Physical Training.

There are mixed feelings about developments since the war in Cologne. The primitive start is long since past history. There are twelve gyms, three lecture theatres and four seminar rooms.

Cologne sports stadium and its manifold facilities are on the doorstep. There are tennis courts nearby and during the day students have the use of the Olympic pool at the national training centre of this country's top-flight swimmers.

Yet the facilities are already too cramped again. Sport medics have to set up valuable equipment in nooks and crannies. Posts cannot be filled because although there is money to pay the appointees there is nowhere they could carry out their work.

"A major project to house all departments in one multi-storey building is at the planning stage," Vice-Chancellor Körbs says. "Our plans also include an indoor athletics arena with a 100-metre track, a student hostel housing 400 people and additional training facilities at the national training centres for hockey and judo, both of which are due to be set up in Cologne in the none too distant future."

Competitive sport plays its part at the Cologne academy. Roughly a dozen Olympic victors are either students or staff.

The lecture list includes the names of, say, pentathlon specialist Frings, ex-national hockey coach Budinger, gymnast Bantz, field and track athlete Heide Rosendahl, swimmer Hetz, who is currently on leave, and javelin-thrower Herings — to name but a few.

At present the Academy is made up of ten departments. They will soon be joined by a second chair in education theory and a chair in experimental morphology.

Wide range of subjects

The current departments and their heads are as follows: History and Method of Physical Education Werner Körbs, Education Theory Liselott Diem, Music Herbert Langhans, Rehabilitation Kurt Alphons Jochheim, Cardiology and Sport Medicine Wildor Hollmann, Philosophy Prof. Bieber (formerly Vice-Chancellor of Free University of Berlin), Bio-Mechanics Herbert Groh, Physiology Jürgen Stegemann, Paedagogics Ernst Hojer and Psychology Eberhard Ulich.

A number of examples must suffice to illustrate the wide range of research work conducted at the Academy.

Liselott Diem's research teams working on new curricula for pre-school physical education have made entirely new discoveries, for instance.

"We have changed our minds on the ability of children to learn and must reappraise our view of sport at pre-school age," Professor Diem says.

"We now know that a child can learn to ride or swim before it learns how to walk. Babies can swim at sixteen months. Ineptitude is not inherited. Talent is no special ingredient; like everything else it is a matter for individual accomplishment."

The historians do not limit themselves to the Ancient Greeks. Dr Lemme's special subject, for instance, is Sport under the Pharaohs. Sport, says Professor Körbs, is part of the history of civilisation in general.

Professor Eberhard Ulich, head of the department of psychology, is in contrast still at the beginning of his research. "We started out with a practice backed by no theory whatsoever," he says. "Sport psychology as an independent discipline does not yet exist."

As Professor Ulich is a labour psychologist and views sport as a complementary activity his research work is mainly concerned with sporting problems.

Dr Ulich is a great believer in mental preparation, in high-jumpers, say, thinking about the act of jumping prior to performing the act.

He cites old Hediger in Gottfried Keller's novella *Das Fähnlein der Sieben Aufrechten* as an example of what he means by observational training.

Old Hediger only managed to achieve his level of proficiency in marksmanship by dint of hard work and training. His son Karl proved to be a first-class marksman after only a few attempts though.

Mental preparation

The difference between *the two* was that Karl had often watched marksmen practice and listened to what they had to say. In his dreams he had often shouldered the rifle butt and sent hundreds of bullets spinning down towards the target with an aim that was sure and true.

Leimer and Gieseking's pianoforte method also involves the possibility of mental preparation for playing a particular piece. Given enough thought beforehand a piece of music can be played by heart in a staggeringly short time.

Active training — practice for the actual event — continues to hold pride of place but psychologists have come to the conclusion that the ratio of importance of active, observational and mental training is 4:2:3.

Sport medicine specialist Professor Hollmann, who started a private one-man department at the academy in 1958 that was taken over by the State in 1964 and now employs a staff of over 40, including 24 full-time salaried employees, is an advocate of not only basic research but also research for specific purposes in order to ensure that this country keeps pace with the rest of the world.

"The development of human achievement will," he says "in future be largely determined in the laboratory. In 1968 we discovered in the lab that endurance could be improved by training in an oxygen-starved atmosphere, for example."

As a result of his research work Professor Hollmann has come to the conclusion that ten minutes of sport a day are what is needed to combat ailments attributable to sedentary occupations.

People who start with ten minutes of physical jerks a day at the age of thirty stand a fair chance, always presuming that serious illness does not intervene, of being as active at sixty as they would otherwise have been at forty.

Herbert Neumann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26. February 1972)

■ DRUG ADDICTION

Survey reveals increased addiction among the young

Hallucinatory drugs are commonly used all over the world. According to a statement made by an American commission recently there is no culture in the world that has not had something to do with drugs. Germany is a country with an ancient drinking tradition. Drinkers know the dangers of drinking and take the risks — there are at least 600,000 alcoholics in the Federal Republic.

But with drugs things are different. Not the slightest difference is the social disgrace attached to drug-taking. This complicates any discussion of the problem, and has complicated discussions of the problem in the Bundestag.

It is reasonable to have scientists give evidence on the question for a better understanding of the problem in this country and in addition to allow them to make recommendations.

In issue 7, 1972, the *Deutsche-Ärzteblatt* presented the results of a survey of drug-taking among young people between the ages of fourteen and 21 in Baden-Württemberg with the views of doctors in the area. The Wickert Institute Tübingen questioned 1,871 young people, all anonymously on this theme. The results show some probable attitudes among the 850,000 young people who live in Baden-Württemberg.

The survey confirmed and elucidated figures produced by surveys dealing with the same subject. Almost every third young person, 31,6 per cent in the survey, had had some personal experience with hashish (marijuana). Every tenth (10.5 per cent) had tried LSD (mescalin).

The third most 'popular' drug is the stimulant AN1 (6.1 per cent) which along with *Rosimon-Neu* (taken by 2.3 per cent of the young people questioned) can be obtained from a chemist without a prescription. As many as 25,000 young people in Baden-Württemberg alone take AN1 as much as once a day.

The number of young people who have taken drugs once or more frequently is considerable. Every second young person in the 20 to 21 age group had had experience with drugs, and every sixth person (16 per cent) among the fourteen and fifteen year-olds. Eleven per cent of those who took hashish and 16 per cent of those on LSD took the drugs daily.

It is a well known fact that three per cent of all people who are regular alcohol drinkers ended up after the passage of time as alcoholics. Despite floods of comments it is still a matter of doubt what factors bring about dependence on hashish, but it is certain that this dependence comes about quicker than the dependence on alcohol. No one knows what circumstances bring about the transmission from taking hashish to the so-called hard drugs that are so much more dangerous.

The various surveys of addicts from psychiatric clinics do not present facts that permit definite statements on addiction. Legally hashish and heroin are on a par. Furthermore the fact that many hashish consumers have not become addicts devalues warnings given against other more serious drugs. But the sources for hashish and hard drugs are generally the same.

Surveys conducted in the Free University, West Berlin, indicate that when hashish or LSD are taken in puberty this leads to excesses that are not indulged in when a person begins on the drugs when older, say after eighteen. The Baden-Württemberg survey also revealed that when young people have conflicts at home with mother or father drug-taking often ensues.

A study commissioned by the Federal government on the motives that drive young people to drugs showed that if a young person had plenty of pocket money this could play a role in a drift to drugs.

Another important factor in drug addiction is a person's predisposition to drug-taking, especially his attitude to drugs. It has been proved that many more young people who smoke cigarettes eventually become drug-takers than do the non-smokers.

These facts were brought out at a Bundestag hearing held by the health committee. But no explanations were forthcoming as to the cause of these developments.

Several surveys have shown that one of the motives for young people trying drugs in the first place is curiosity and the desire to be in with a group. Attempts at do-it-yourself cures for minor illnesses play an important role among addicts who take stimulants and tranquillizing drugs. Many young people who have

Berlin's first drug cure centre

Dr Gerhard Zeller (left) and West German Red Cross president, Dietrich Bios, discussing with doctors and sociologists at the Wilhelm Tell Drug Centre, West Berlin, the problems that have to be faced when dealing with drug-addiction among young people (Photo: dpa)

taken to drugs, according to many experts on drug addiction, show signs of extreme immaturity coupled with a wish for security and recognition.

A desire to be freed from responsibilities can also be observed among young people who take to hashish and LSD.

A study conducted by the Free University, Berlin, came to the conclusion that many young people who took hallucinatory drugs did so because they had personality and political difficulties coupled with a need to communicate.

This explains the breakdown in the traditional methods used to deal with addicts in this country and it explains the success of the group therapy that is practised in the Federal Republic and abroad to a certain extent.

At present there is no specific rehabilitation programme for addicts in West Germany. Plans to introduce one have failed because of lack of funds. For the Federal Republic has at least five million physically or mentally handicapped people who could be said to have a legal right to rehabilitation.

It also fails because of a lack of qualified assistants, especially psychiatrists, and it fails because of uncertainty in the medical profession. Only about one in three, or fewer, of doctors in Baden-Württemberg has ever been able to advise or treat a person who has become dependent on drugs or whose health is endangered by them although this Federal state alone has 250,000 young people who take drugs regularly, perhaps daily.

Martin Urban

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 February 1972)

Drug-taking in universities continues to grow

One student in five at Bonn University has already had experiences with drugs. Theology students are least prone to drug-taking while their fellow-students in the arts and medical faculties stand at the top of the drug-taking league.

This is one finding of an investigation by Dr Hans Ewald Hasse, Dr Eberhard Lungershausen and Dr H.P. Weber of Bonn University Neurological Clinic. The survey is the first to deal with drug consumption at a West German university, they claim. Dr Lungershausen states that it can be looked upon as representative for other universities about the same size as Bonn University.

Questionnaires were distributed to the 16,500 students at Bonn at the beginning of the 1971 summer term. They were asked to give information on their consumption of drugs, and their attitude to the problem.

A third of the students answered the questions asked. A total of 22.7 per cent claimed to have taken drugs once or more times, some were still taking them.

Cannabis products are given clear preference. Hashish, which comes into this category, is either taken alone or in combination with other drugs such as amphetamines or LSD. Only 1.3 per cent took opiates.

The survey also showed that male students were more likely to take drugs regularly than female students who are obviously able to get by without the state of intoxication produced by drugs.

The wish for more experience and pleasure was the main reason for drug-taking. The main reason given by 44 per cent for refusing to take drugs was personal conviction and the fear of addiction.

The lack of opporunity played an insignificant role. Students obviously have no difficulty in obtaining drugs if they really want them.

About sixty per cent of the drug-takers claimed that they intended never to take drugs again. They feared damaging their health, they said.

Apart from this worry there was the fear of unpleasant experiences during a trip that deterred one-time LSD-takers. The fear of dependence was the main reason why former opium-takers stopped.

While 25 per cent of the students interviewed stated they had no firm career plans, the figure for drug-consumers in general was 33 per cent and for those people who took LSD or opiates as high as fifty per cent.

The survey showed that the age at which the student started to take drugs was of considerable importance. The doctors state that the earlier this was the greater drug abuse tended to be in the further course of time.

The large number of drug-takers in their early years at university suggests that the consumption of drugs does not spread from university to school but that it is brought to the university from schools.

Bonn University compares favourably with the universities covered by surveys in the United States. A total of 52.2 per cent of students in Los Angeles took hashish in 1971.

But there are fears that drug abuse will increase in the Federal Republic. A second survey to take place this summer term will provide information on this point. (Nordwest Zeitung, 23 Frebruary 1972)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT £ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7 —	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	5 p	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0 25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2 50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		

■ CITY PROFILE

Prosperity and preservation collide head on in Lübeck

Queen of the Hanseatic cities and Baltic metropolis Lübeck has retained to the present day its unique mediaeval character. But the Second World War took its toll. And following the War further large sections of the city were hit by decay and neglect.

Nevertheless Lübeck is still the city with the most historical old buildings in the Federal Republic. Appeals backed up by Unesco have been made to the public "Save Lübeck".

But so far the campaign has not had much success, since all attempts at a far-reaching programme of restoration of a historical city are bound to fail if nobody in our consumer society stands to make a profit from the venture. The conference that met in Lübeck made this abundantly clear.

Those involved, who were mostly the top men in their own line, attempted to tackle the problem of restoration from various angles. But one thing common to all speeches was that they thought of the problem in such general vague terms that the specific problem of crumbling Lübeck was virtually skated round.

Although much mention was made of beautiful old cities no one came out with a concrete suggestion of how the historic facades could be prevented from the onward march of expanding supermarket chains.

On the sociological side Professor Spiegel sketched out the life in European cities since the Middle Ages and emphasised that it is important to have many different styles of architecture in a city.

It is all a matter of restoring the old urban glory. But how can a town planner such as Professor Albers from Munich approve of attempts to blend the trappings of a historical city with the supposedly essential modern amenities such as supermarkets and multistorey parking lots. Surely he must realise that this is the wax to destroy the very urbanity he wishes to create and preserve. Lübeck is an excellent example of how large modern buildings ruin the heart of a city.

Professor Bornheim, the most senior representative of the West German Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments was grateful that at least the word "Denkmal" (monument) was kept in Town Planning Law.

No mention was made, however, of the dangers this law poses for the centre of historical cities where important buildings mix with unimportant buildings to form an entity.

And so the whole question of whether old buildings should give way to modern office blocks was hushed up. The Lübeck senator responsible for building whose job it is to protect ancient monuments has not put a stop to the demolition of old buildings, the reason being that supermarkets want to expand.

Experts on preservation of monuments were not present at this meeting and so matter of fact discussion was avoided all the more easily. This may sound like a local matter, but it does show how economic growth and preservation of a thing of beauty can collide head on.

Lübeck wants to have its cake and eat it. Growth and prosperity without detriment to the ancient beauty. Everyone knows how compromises of this kind tend to work out in the Federal Republic. The town and country planning squads in Bonn and the state capitals cannot do anything to change the situation. The destruction of our cultural heritage cannot be halted, unless laws can be formulated in which the vested interests of the industrial society are subordinated. Lübeck should serve as an example of the pressing need for reforms. A glowing example of how the original intention of this meeting was distorted beyond recognition was the speech by Professor Eschenburg on the theme of "public initiatives". He was prepared for everything to be passed on to the administration which would put it all back in order again.



Part of the old city of Lübeck (Photo: Hans Sh

It must be said that the people's initiative, namely the "Save Lübeck" campaign is the only worthwhile effort that has so far been made in the battle to rescue the historical city from ruin. Eschenburg snubbed those citizens of Lübeck who are concerned for the future of their city when he passed on the responsibility to the bureaucrats.

After all the publicity and bl about this conference it left beh sense of hopelessness. The result not a patch on those achieved, at le theory, in other cities such as Rege and Tübingen. It seems that in Lübe buck for future planning has been on to those authorities responsible present mess.

Michael Brix/Jan Mie

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 Februa

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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US and China may be trying to neutralise Indo-China

Of all the tensions and conflicts between Communist China and the United States the war in Vietnam was for a long time considered to be the most volatile and over a long period the United States fought this war as a counter-offensive to prevent Chinese expansionism.

When the field of battle was extended to Cambodia in the spring of 1970 many observers felt that the danger of escalation into armed conflict between America and Red China was greater than at any time since 1965 when American troops landed in Vietnam.

Although Chinese propaganda against superpower America sounded shrill and threatening the Chinese were cool, calm and collected in the way they followed the developement of the American land war to the periphery of Chinese territory and the extension of the war in the air from northern Thailand to Tonking, along their border with Indo-China.

These circumstances are worth noting since they point to the direction in which we should be looking for a solution to the Indo-China war. Richard Nixon and his advisor Henry Kissinger have succeeded since last autumn in making the Chinese leadership realise how serious is its intention to withdraw from the conflict and perhaps how lasting the limitations it has imposed on itself will be in the coming years.

The United States is withdrawing its troops from the periphery of the continent and positioning them where they can defend the Pacific seaboard at a strategic distance operating with the more mobile and flexible instruments of military might, namely air and sea power.

America is still offering cover to its maritime allies in the western Pacific and in South-East Asia, beginning with South Vietnam and Thailand. But the great strategic umbrella is gradually being closed up.

The dominoes theory made a war in Vietnam necessary to protect all the other more or less threatened countries of South-East Asia who are not yet being left to their own devices, but the strategic value of each is being weighed up on its own merits.

The Nixon Guam Doctrine does not exclude the possibility of intervention in the case of crisis nor security guarantees, but the Americans themselves are not putting any more troops at the disposal of these countries.

In truth this means that after the withdrawal from the war in Indo-China America will not be coming to the aid of other allies in South-East Asia against China or North Vietnam.

This is something that is not being said straight out, and it is in fact being denied in some quarters, but this forms a basic part of the business deal with Peking and it is intended that it should be counterbalanced by a disciplining of the Chinese power and renunciation of aggressive tendencies.

There is uncertainty firstly about whether Peking is involved in subversion in Laos and northern Thailand and if so how far, secondly how China will act in future in this particular hotbed of conflict and lastly what policies it will pursue with regard to Cambodia and the two Vietnams. Needless to say the Shanghai communiqué threw no light on these matters.

The question remains whether Nixon and his hosts sought to reach an agreement that would lead to an ending of the Indo-China war, and what conclusions they came to.

In the war both parts of Vietnam have created situations that cannot readily be altered.

There is every indication that if China or Russia began trying to dictate to Hanoi the North Vietnamese would reject their advances, but apparently there has been no such attempt to dictate to Hanoi so far and one is not expected in the foreseeable future.

Even an understanding between America and China would not be sufficient to prompt this. And it is not even certain that a three-power agreement involving the Soviet Union could be imposed on Indo-China either.

But if China and America could get together on an exchange of information when it comes to a definition of their political interests and their strategic security requirements not only in their relationship with each other but also in the surrounding areas of South-East Asia, the "neutralisation" of Indo-China and the surrounding areas of South-east Asia, that has been talked about for a decade or so would be a practical possibility.

It is interesting to note that not only the Prime Minister of Laos, Souvanna Phouma, who has always hoped that this would be the ultimate solution, but also President Thieu in Saigon has been speaking about such a diplomatic move.

Thieu has called for a return to the Geneva decrees of 1954 and 1962 and his idea is basically for the "ten countries of South-East Asia" including North Vietnam should provide a buffer area without alliances with other States and without military bases.

A zone of this kind would only have any meaning on condition that the Chinese and Americans show restraint.

No degree of inner stability would be achieved in this zone as long as North Vietnam continued to pursue the aim of national reunification in a revolutionary "war of liberation of the people" and as long as there were guerilla wars with revolutionary ideals in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand receiving support from outside countries.

It is important to localise the conflicts and see their significance in a relative light.

If the system of alliances and enmities changes and China comes out in favour of peace and security then the setup in South-East Asia will develop into a regionally coordinated system of conflicts.

For America the new boundary of security would be the wide blue Pacific which the Americans have always regarded as affording them a degree of security. At any rate the war between the whale and the elephant has not taken place.

Lothar Ruehl

(Die Welt, 13 March 1972)

IN THIS ISSUE



Chancellor launches election campaign

Chancellor Willy Brandt opened the Baden-Württemberg election campaign by steering himself across Lake Constance from Meersburg to Constance in a lake ferry (Photo: dpa)

Brandt clears up misunderstandings between Bonn and Teheran

Two statements made at the end of Chancellor Brandt's visit to Iran were so concrete that they gave a far clearer indication of the progress made during the visit than all the communiqués.

"The clouds in the sky have dispersed," said Iranian Premier Howeida. With these words he indicated that Willy Brandt had succeeded in patching up many of the differences between the Federal Republic and Iran, and that increased economic activity between Bonn and Teheran was on the cards. Another indication of this is that Karl Schiller is to go to Iran later.

Shah Reza Pahlevi made no secret of the fact that the bad blood caused by anti-Iranian activity and demonstrations against himself and his court in the Federal Republic and during the Teheran visit would be forgotten.

This can only mean that the Shah recognises the honourable efforts that have been made by Willy Brandt and that at the same time he is well aware that Bonn has little room for manoeuvre for taking action against Iranian students.

A lot will depend on how the economic arrangements work out. Apparently the West German Chancellor succeeded in dispelling the most extravagant optimistic expectations in Teheran. He seems to have brought the optimists down to earth.

One of the main factors was to put the favourite scheme of the Teheran government, namely to supply West Germany directly with oil, into its right perspective. The comparatively small West Germany oil companies have insufficient capital to embark on ambitious oil projects to the same degree as the major international companies and the Japanese.

Quite apart from that it is not in the best interests of West German oil firms to irritate international oil companies by concluding special agreements with Iran.

But oil is not the only aspect of German-Iranian trade which could be [illegible] industries in Iran expanded. West German [illegible] are strong and have a good reputation. There is a broad basis for intensification of trade as long as West German companies are prepared to make large investments and policians here escape from the old fallacy that Iran is still a mediaeval feudal State. As Willy Brandt said, the modern Iran must be judged in the light of the reforms the Shah has introduced.

Walter Beck

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 March 1972)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Russia changes tactics in the Middle East

A remarkable confession was made recently in *Al Ahram*, the semi-official Cairo newspaper. The editor-in-chief who was formerly a friend of Gamel Abdel Nasser and an influential man under President Sadat, wrote that at present the Egyptian army is incapable of taking even one single village on the Sinai Peninsula from the Israelis.

This is the sort of talk that has never been heard from the Arab camp before. It brought severe criticism of editor-in-chief Heikal from other Arab States. The Libyans accused him of being a defeatist and a traitor.

But it must be assumed that Heikal was not voicing his own personal opinion. His statement was almost certainly made after consultations with the highest authorities.

This statement may appear to be in contradiction of the belligerent statements made by President Sadat, but when the President talks in terms of war he has many reservations. He always states that despite the disappointement this may cause a political solution must be found.

This is nothing to do with a love of peace. It is simly a recognition of the realities. When Sadat said in the autumn of last year that a decision on war or peace would be taken by the end of the year at the latest he meant precisely what he said.

But he was banking on support from the Soviet Union. However, if he did not know it before, Sadat realised on his last visit to Moscow that Soviet help would not be forthcoming. Egypt could not count on the Russians to supply them with their requirements for a new war with Israel.

This lack of support from the Soviet Union gave rise to the Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban's recent statement that although he was not a supporter of the Kremlin's policies for the Middle East he did believe that Moscow wanted neace.

This statement also marks a new departure. In fact the relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union have become chillier. They have never been so bad as in the period after the signing of the Treaty of Friendship in the spring of last year.

Cairo pinned on this treaty hopes which Moscow does not want to fulfil and in all probability cannot fulfil.

And the Soviet Union has followed with mistrust Sadat's efforts to strip power from all the groups in Cairo that are loyal to Moscow, and in particular the followers of the former head of the Arab Socialist Union Ali Sabri.

But they have also shown mistrust at the efforts of the Egyptian President to improve his contacts with America in order to reach a solution of the Middle East problem.

Sadat is no fan of the Americans. But as a devout Moslem he finds Communism repulsive. His reaction to the events in the Sudan angered the Russians. One marked factor of the Kremlin's policy toward the Middle East has been a clever forging of contacts with Arab States — without regard to their domestic policies — and an expansion of existing ties.

But Moscow has a fine sense of what is going on in other countries and it has not escaped their attention that Sadat's head lies uneasy today.

It is still indeterminate whether, and if so how far, the Russian are concerned with bringing about the fall of the Egyptian President.

But experience in dealing with Arabs has taught the Soviet Union that it is unwise to put all your eggs in one basket. They had difficulties enough in the Nasser era.

In their relationship with Sadat the Soviets have to work out the nature of the man they are dealing with and whether he is keen to throw in all the weaponry required to regain the occupied territories.

The Kremlin fears confrontation with America and thus it has decided that a political solution in the Middle East would be expedient. This too has nothing to do with a love of peace. Once again this is just a case of taking stock of the realities.

Since the Soviet interest in the Middle East is as great as ever, despite one or two unfortunate experiences they have had with the Arab leaders, the Kremlin is cautiously trying a new line.

It is shifting basis for its activities in the Middle East. And so the Soviet Union is supplying to that enemy of Communism, Libya's Ghadafi, the weapons they are denying to Sadat, namely the modern MiG 23 jet fighters. They are also out to improve their relationship with Iraq, where Communists have had a tough time under the regime.

Moscow is even showing itself to be more conciliatory towards Israel. According to reports from Beirut it is on the cards that Moscow will seek to restore diplomatic ties with Tel Aviv.

The Russians are quite prepared to accept the anger of the Arabs since they are striding towards a definite goal. This is the opening of the Suez Canal. They desperately need the Canal as a passage to the Indian Ocean.

This all goes to show that despite setbacks the Soviet Union is still pursuing an active Middle East policy. It just alters its tactics according to requirements. But the aim is the same.

The West should learn from the Russians' experience and come to recognise that the Kremlin's relationships with the Arab world are not all cordial.

Hans Rademacher

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 8 March 1972)

Makarios faces tough decision

The Greek government has stepped up its Cyprus policy. Presumably Athens has been given the green light for a more active attitude towards Cyprus by the United States. Since the Malta troubles blew up with Premier Dom Mintoff making monetary demands that have not so far been met the American fleet has been looking for a new port.

It is already planned to put into Piraeus and the United States is apparenty working for a base in Cyprus as well.

The Greek government has not missed this opportunity of backing up its policy of Enosis, reunification of Cyprus and Greece. And Athens is not timid in the steps it takes. The Greeks have gone so far as to enlist the aid of the Cypriot Synod which has called for President Makarios to resign from his secular position.

This was a declaration of war that puts Makarios in a tight spot. If the Archbishop does not give up the office of President the Synod plans to vote him out of his position as the head of the Orthodox Church in Cyprus.

It is plain what this manoeuvre by the Synod is aiming at, since the religious and secular offices of the Archbishop/President are easy to fit in together. In fact they belong together. There is a long tradition of the head of the Orthodox Church also being the ethnarch, or worldly ruler.

Since 1960 at least - the year Cyprus was granted autonomy - this dual function has been carried out by Makarios without any objections from the Synod. So it has taken the Synod a surprisingly long time to come to the conclusion that the two duties cannot be carried out by one man.

So it is obvious that the Greek Orthodox Church has been exercising its influence and thus Athens is at the bottom of the affair.

Hans-Jochen Zenke

(Nordwest Zeitung, 9 March 1972)

Soviets score diplomatic successes in chaotic Asian political scene

When the diplomacy of detente between Washington and Peking produced its first concrete results in the joint statement by President Nixon and Chou En-lai many people expressed the idea that the international scene had been changed at a stroke.

Some commentators surmised that behind the joint declaration there lay secret agreements on the division spheres of influence in Asia. But it quickly became clear that this was not the case as witness the reaction of other powers with control over areas of Asia no less significant than those controlled by China, that is to say the Soviet Union and India, and Japan, a first-class economic power.

More cautious observers suggested that following the rapprochement between America and China these other major powers had made a massive change of tune in one fell swoop. As a result there would be new fronts in the international political setup, although the idea of a new triangle of power involving Washington, Peking and Moscow would be far too much of a simplification.

In fact the shape of Asia was already beginning to be affected before President Nixon's historic visit to Peking. India had already moved closer to the Soviet Union as a result of America's [illegible] support of Pakistan in the recent conflict.

During the short war between India and Pakistan, which resulted in the formation of the independent 70-million-strong State of Bangladesh, China as a new UN member and the United States met with resistance and the effect of Delhi's opting for Moscow was reflected in the success of the Soviet veto in the Security Council.

This success was so impressive that in the New Delhi parliament there was for some time no objection to premier Indira Gandhi's foreign policy even from the extreme right-wing Opposition.

On the other hand India's left-wing Communists have now declared their independence of Peking so that they should not acquire the reputation of siding with their country's enemies.

The Japanese were just as disquieted by the rapprochement between America and Red China, but their reaction was less decisive than that of the Indians. At first the conservative Sato government showed signs of being willing to fall in with Soviet wishes.

They assumed relations with the government of the Mongolian People's Republic which is the extensive buffer State between Asian Russia and Communist China, which has Moscow's protection.

But many Japanese took the line that it was far more important to keep [illegible] open the possibility of future trade with the markets of densely populated China than to cooperate with the Russians in economic matters, something which has been under way for some time anyway. The Japanese are not keen to let the Americans have it all their own way with China.

So there was talk of a reorientation of Japan's policy towards Formosa, although this did not get as far as a decision. The manoeuvring for power in Asia is now under way, but it has not yet crystallised out.

North Vietnam always tried to keep the options open between the Soviet Union and China. Now the North Vietnamese appear to be leaning more heavily on the economically more powerful Russians. But they have no cause to turn away from Peking completely since Chou En-lai repeatedly told Nixon that the Chinese would stand by their Vietnamese friends.

South Korea on the other hand has just cause for anxiety in the light of the planned American withdrawal from Asia, but the South Koreans will hesitate to do anything that might hasten the onset of this withdrawal for which a date has not yet been set.

There is even more disquiet in the weaker States of South-East Asia. Bangladesh has been promised generous aid from Moscow. At the same time the new State has managed to consolidate [illegible] to such an extent that it already feels it can dispense with the assistance of Indian troops.

But India well knows that the new setup in southern Asia has not yet set firm. This is the only explanation for Mrs Indira Gandhi's recent changes to her father Jawaharlal Nehru's Kashmir policy. She no longer wants to hold to the present status that has the major part of this territory under India's control and a smaller section belonging to Pakistan.

Obviously New Delhi is not only prepared to increase the military risk of an attack on India's Kashmir from where the best part of the Indian army is stationed. It also intends to increase India's political involvement in the area. This means that the Indians are not ruling out a renewed attack by Pakistan or China.

If the Asia political scene remains in such a state of flux we in Europe should not think of sticking to the positions adopted in the Cold War. Following the recent successes of Moscow in Asia we cannot expect that the Soviet Union's Westpolitik will involve further rapprochement in the near future.

Immanuel Birnbaum

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 March 1972)

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■ POLITICS

Brandt's coalition is jittery about its majority of one

In the past week the Bonn coalition government has had to face up to its toughest crisis yet. It has managed to pull through, but not without a few scratches and dents to remind it it has been in a battle.

Trust in the strength and power to act of this SPD/FDP government has been severely undermined. Once again Basic Law has become recommended reading in Bonn. People are trying to gen up on the articles of Basic Law dealing with mid-term general elections and a change of government by means of a constructive vote of no-confidence.

The crisis began when Herbert Hupka (SPD) broke away from his party and crossed the floor to the CDU. Franz Seume from Berlin also left the SPD. Then FDP member Knut Freiherr von Kühlmann-Stumm voiced his doubts about the East Bloc treaties.

Wilhelm Helms (FDP) expressly denied suggestions that he was about to join forces with the CDU, but made his approval of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw dependent on the condition that one or two important details should be clarified.

Von Kühlmann-Stumm's disapproval and Helm's halfhearted approval have made the Brandt/Scheel government fear for its majority of one!

Now it is a war of nerves. Rumours about supposed dissidents are rife. The worst thing is not that there is so much speculation, but that the wildest suggestions are tending to be believed.

There has been a spate of interviews with Bundestag members, and the question is always the same: What do you feel about the East Bloc treaties? There is uncertainty all round. And many people in Bonn are asking themselves if the majority is in favour of ratifying the treaties, the very life's blood of the government's Ostpolitik, is threatening to drain away.

But that is not the end of it. Leading politicians in the government coalition have become involved in a bitter battle over tax reform, which is probably the most important reform in the domestic policy calendar.

Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Professor Karl Schiller toyed around with the idea of resignation and when the controversy seemed to have abated and a compromise appeared to have been found he continued the feud in the form of a verbal skirmish during an interview.

It is not only the FDP but also his own party that Schiller is having trouble to carry along. It is not approval of his policies so much as the knowledge that the resignation of the superminister would damage the image of the coalition that has prevented open conflict with Professor Schiller.

But things are not going well for a coalition whose most important minister on the domestic scene is in conflict with the parliamentary party and the Cabinet, whose majority for the most important matter on its foreign policy calendar has become shaky and which can no longer tackle the Opposition with self-assurance because it is having to lick its wounds and try to calm its shaky nerves.

For the time being it seems that the situation has become more stable again — but for how long? The next critical and perhaps decisive date for this government is 23 April when the electorate of Baden-Württemberg go to the polls.

If the SPD and FDP carry off a major victory there and receive a clear majority of seats in Stuttgart provincial assembly the Bonn coalition will be so steady that all talk of crises will be past history and the treaties will be assured of a small but certain majority for ratification. But this is wishful thinking.

The nightmare reality is that the Free Democrats may sink disastrously near the five-per-cent barrier in the Federal state where the party had its beginnings. Then there is the danger that panic will break out of the ranks of the Free Democrats. And if this proves uncontrollable it could well be that before the deliberations on the East Bloc treaties are finished the Chancellor in Bonn will be a man named Barzel!

Election results are rarely so clear-cut either on the positive or negative side. No one can foresee what effect the crisis in the coalition government and the discussions on the treaties will have on the electorate.

Will the coalition muster its remaining forces for an all-out drive or will it resign itself to defeat? The answer to this question cannot be found in the results of the latest public opinion polls. So it is possible that after a further war of nerves the crucial decision will be made when the treaties come up for ratification, and not before.

If the coalition gets the treaties ratified it will save its bacon. Then it will be the Opposition that is in a difficult position. It will have to plan for a future in which this country has binding treaties with Poland and Russia.

If the treaties are rejected then this government will be out on its ear. It would be senseless to go on trying to govern the country until the next general elections on those terms. So what then? A new general election held prematurely? This would certainly be the best and neatest solution. But the one fact that most politicians and commentators forget is that this solution is highly unlikely to come about.

It is extremely difficult to arrange new elections. According to Basic Law a premature general election is only possible if the Chancellor calls for a vote of confidence, loses, and calls on the Federal President to dissolve the Bundestag within 21 days.

Willy Brandt could tie up the decision on ratification or non-ratification with such a vote of confidence. But it is unlikely that the dissidents would wait until the crucial vote before stepping into the limelight. Presumably they would consult their consciences sooner and weigh up their chances. Then they would probably draw the consequences, desert the sinking ship and go over to the CDU.

This would give the "union parties" a majority in the Bundestag. And with such a majority Rainer Barzel would not be able to maintain that he did not want to govern the country yet. He would be forced to call a constructive vote of no-confidence and pave his way to the Chancellery.

If, on the other hand, there should be other dissidents against the treaties who do not show their colours until the vote is taken the ultimate result will not be much different. Anyone who rejects the treaties automatically breaks with the SPD/FDP coalition and sides with the CDU.

Once again Barzel would have the opportunity of becoming Chancellor through a vote of no-confidence in Brandt. Parliament would be dissolved and again it would be no use his crying that he was not yet ready to take over despite his majority.

All in all it is doubtful whether the two main parties are much interested in new elections. And one party certainly does not want to go to the country yet — the FDP, especially if the treaties are scuppered by deserters from the Free Democrats.

This would be the death knell of the liberal party. And it would be surprising if some of the FDP members, realising their party's cause was lost, did not try to save their own skins.

But Rainer Barzel cannot be too happy about the new allies he has acquired. It is an open secret that he would much rather become Chancellor in 1973 following regular general elections when the treaties have long since been accepted as an irrevocable fact.

Although many people would be disappointed if the CDU/CSU came to power at the 1973 elections this would at least be bearable for the country. But a government headed by Barzel and Strauss that had made it via a vote of no-confidence would be faced with totally different problems. For a start it would have only about a year to consolidate before the next elections were on it. It would have no time to carry out normal governmental activities, but would have to start electioneering almost immediately.

But this would be time enough for the CDU/CSU government to feel the backlash of the treaties it had destroyed, a backlash that would come from both East and West. It would realise its negligence in passing off the consequences of this action as harmless. It would be right in the firing line.

To justify its actions it would have to seek refuge more than ever in the German national ideal, the authoritarian line and the appeal to the emotions.

On the domestic policy scene the conflicts would be dreadful. The left-wing would make itself independent. The liberal rational centre that has so far been responsible for determining the political climate in this country would be endangered by erosion. The consolation that 'Bonn is not Weimar' would no longer be applicable.

There is a lot at stake in the coming weeks.

Rolf Zundel

(Die Zeit, 10 March 1972)

Possible moves

A QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE

The Chancellor can link up the final vote on whether or not to ratify the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw with a vote of confidence in himself. The onus would be on the Bundestag to vote, not only on whether it approved the treaties, but moreover whether it voiced general approval of the government's policies. The political fate of the Chancellor and his government and the fate of the treaties would be one.

This question of confidence can only be raised by the Chancellor himself. The majority of the Bundestag can ask him, but not force him, to raise it. There must be at least 48 hours between the vote of confidence being raised and being decided. This gives the Opposition time to prepare counter moves.

DISSOLUTION OF THE BUNDESTAG

If fewer than 249 Bundestag members (the absolute majority of the 496 parliamentarians with a full voting right) vote confidence in the Chancellor, he can either decide to stay in office nonetheless, or can ask the President to dissolve the Bundestag.

PREMATURE ELECTIONS

This request gives the President the right — bot *not* the duty to dissolve the Bundestag within 21 days (Basic Law, Article 68). The new elections must take place within sixty days of dissolution (Article 39)

VOTE OF NO-CONFIDENCE

The right of the President to dissolve the Bundestag is qunshed if the Bundestag elects a new Chancellor with at least 249 votes. By this constructive vote of no-confidence to which the Bundestag is entitled at any time and not just after a question of confidence the Chancellor and all his ministers lose their office. The President must nominate the man voted for as the new Chancellor (Article 67).

RESIGNATION

If the Chancellor resigns of his own volition the President has to suggest a new candidate to the Bundestag. If the man suggested does not obtain the absolute majority the Bundestag can vote for a new candidate, again nominated by the President, until someone emerges with an absolute majority.

Should no one receive the absolute majority within fourteen days a new election has to be held and a simple majority is sufficient at this. The President can nominate whoever has been elected in this way as the new Chancellor, but if he does not wish to do so, for whatever reason, he must dissolve the Bundestag (Article 63).

(Deutsche Zeitung, 10 March 1972)

Barzel runs over names for a new cabinet

The CDU/CSU are preparing themselves to take advantage of certain political developments. It is not only a question of the fate in the Bundestag of the treaties with the East Bloc, but also the signs of interior decay of the government that have been making themselves felt in recent days.

In the past week Karl Schiller has been closer to resigning than anyone outside informed circles realised. But the explosion that never was can still be measured from the point of view of its effect and the background to it. And this seismographical survey must have made the Opposition feel it is time to prepare for the possibility of a premature general election.

Opposition leader Rainer Barzel has been preparing for some time the nucleus of a possible Cabinet to be presented to the electorate. It will not be a shadow Cabinet with each member having certain responsibilities as in Britain, but it is designed to show the electorate who is available and what their political strength is.

Nevertheless basic who-does-what decisions are being pegged out. For instance if Karl-Heinz Narjes becomes Economic Affairs Minister (at present he is Minister of Agriculture in Schleswig-Holstein) which appears likely then it is obvious that Strauss will become just Finance Minister and not take over both of Schiller's roles,

It is just as clear that Schröder will head the Foreign Office partly because of his battles in the Bundestag debates on the treaties. The candidate for the Defence Ministry appears to be Manfred Wörner, like Narjes a member of the younger generation.

This is not a bad nucleus. There is clearly an intention to present a number of new faces even at the risk of antagonising the older generation. This applies particularly to Economic Affairs where the CDU has felt an embarrassing vacuum since Ludwig Erhard's departure. This is one post about which Barzel has given a lot of thought. He must be keeping his fingers crossed that he has made the right choice.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 March 1972)

■ TELEVISION

Eurovision – the link up from Helsinki to Lisbon, Dublin to Belgrade

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Shortly before eleven every morning there is a link-up between the news desks of Western European TV companies from Helsinki to Lisbon and from Dublin to Belgrade. Eurovision is preparing its daily exchange of topical film material.

The technical control panel is in Brunssels and news desks are called one after another from Geneva. Each desk states what major events are due to occur in its field of operation (country, for the most part) in the course of the day.

Maybe there is an important parliamentary debate or a party conference, an international conference, a demonstration. Perhaps there has been an air crash or the first snow has fallen.

In the early evening, either at five or at five to seven, all items in which at least three news desks have shown interest are centrally transmitted. A number of films will have been screened unseen because the event covered only occurred in the afternoon.

At present Eurovision consists of 22 operators in twenty countries. There are also six passive members, mainly in the Middle East, and 39 associates.

Eurovision has thus long ceased to be merely a Western European affair. The North African countries have long been included in this news link-up.

Israel, inaccessible by overland cable and, because Jerusalem has no tracking station, also by satellite, has to wait until the film arrives by air.

Greece is not yet a member but will be by this summer.

What is more, film companies, which are increasingly closely associated with television authorities, also supply their customers via the Eurovision network.

There are also daily exchanges with the regional groupings of the Eastern Bloc (Intervision), North and South America. Links with Asia and Africa have been established.

All in all 4,272 news films were exchanged via Eurovision last year. Each was screened by an average of just over eleven authorities with only short cuts and a minimum of editing.

This alone conveys a powerful impression of the range and political significance that can be achieved by a single TV news film snippet lasting a mere forty or fifty seconds.

A a matter of principle the exchange of news film within Eurovision is free of charge. Recipients merely pay for the cost of relay, which is divided between the total number of companies according to a scale based more or less on the number of viewers in each country.

This ruling is a political one and increasingly so. In the early days of Eurovision it was easy to argue that all viewers in Western Europe have an equal right to information. Swapping fees usually cancelled each other out.

Now the hook-up extends as far as Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and, starting in May, Israel (which will be linked by satellite). Other Middle Eastern countries are thinking of following suit.

Are viewers in this country then going not only to have to pay for programmes produced or screened by domestic companies but also to have to foot the bill for relaying material to North Africa, the Middle East and Lord knows where?

Can one really expected people in this country to pay twenty or thirty times as much in licence fees as viewers in other parts of the world?

Might not the government or governments, for instance the Ten, be called on to help foot and bill? The Federal government in Bonn benefits not only from revenue gained in the form of relay charges, which have recently been drastically increased.

Particularly in emerging countries the screening of increasing numbers of items about day-to-day events in this country is bound to have foreign policy repercussions.

Television probably contributes more towards an understanding of this country and its problems than any number of expensive cultural undertakings do. At the very least material-swapping represents development aid for television authorities in developing countries.

Since last March Eurovision has come to realise how one-sided such exchanges can be, always excepting arrangements with the United States and Japan.

Over the last year 1,734 news films have been beamed by satellite in the direction of Latin America with the aid of not inconsiderable staff, technical and financial assistance lent by the Spanish TV authorities.

In return 99 news items were offered Europe. Only 29 of them were relayed from West to East and some of these were poor in quality.

A similar descrepancy still exists in exchanges with the Eastern Bloc Intervision. In the first six months of 1971 Intervision offered Western Europe 1,505 films but only 138 were considered of sufficient interest to warrant relay.

This is due to differing concep[ts of] what is rated newsworthy. In the Ea[stern] Bloc the arrival and departure of [Party] and government delegations and the [hold]ing of Party and parliamentary [con]ferences and sessions are considered [to be] of major importance.

West of the Iron Curtain events of [this] kind are seldom considered to be p[artic]ularly important, especially when n[egotia]tions are conducted behind closed d[oors].

In the East considerably more [im]portance is attached to happy, po[...] news items such as a chick chipp[ing its] way out of the egg on the first d[ay of] spring and the like. In this country [items] of this kind are considered to hav[e gone] out with the Ark.

In the first half of last year 1,3[...] of 1,944 Eurovision newsreel films [offer]ed were screened in each of [the] countries behind the Iron C[urtain] though. So in the long run the fil[ms can] be expected to influence Eastern [ideas] of newsworthiness.

For the first time ever Intervision extended an invitation to a select ba[nd of] Western TV news men to atte[nd its] annual gathering this month in He[lsinki].

After changes at the top Soviet T[V] boosted its contributions towards [Euro]vision's news film potential by 1,7[...] cent. In 1970 thirty Soviet items [were] offered; last year there were 525 ou[t ...]

Every day Zagreb, the Yugoslav st[ation] transmits the entire Italian second [chan]nel for the country's Italian-sp[eaking] minority. News and current affa[irs pro]grammes are carried in full.

Finnish TV, full member of both [...] and Eurovision, and Yugoslav T[V] associate member of Intervision both decided in favour of the Germ[an] system of colour television rather [than] the French (and Soviet) Secam sy[stem].

Later this spring Austrian TV in V[ienna] is to open a transformer station [to] convert Pal colour into Secam colo[ur and] vice-versa. This too is politics.

Gunther von Lojew[ski]

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 March)

Experts undecided about television brutality

Some people divide TV programmes into left- and right-wing, others grade the brutality or simply count the corpses. TV critics are certainly no longer alone as watchdogs of programme content. Politicians, educationalists, scientists and many others are also showing an interest.

Opinions differ as to political reports. Some feel that television is too left-wing, others feel it is too right-wing and yet others modify their views from one programme to the next. Everyone is agreed about violence on TV, though. It must, they chorus, be reduced.

The most root-and-branch solution has been suggested by Horst Jaedicke of *Süddeutscher Rundfunk*. He proposes, regardless of viewer opinions, to eliminate detective films altogether.

"I am most unhappy about having to cut out detective series altogether," he says, "feeling, as I still do, that viewers can decide for themselves. But as a large proportion of them are evidently unable to do so we feel obliged to take the decision ourselves."

Horst Jaedicke is not, perhaps, the best example of a man with balanced judgment. "Speed Racer," one of his recently withdrawn after public protest about the tremendous scenes of brutality it contained.

Other people involved in the brutality on the screen debate do not take so facile a view of the position. After conscientious consideration of the problem it is hard not to conclude that there are as yet no hard and fast criteria of TV violence.

How is one to define violence and brutality? For the most part corpses and crime are considered to be the yardstick and mental violence is completely neglected.

It is not only the definition that is problematic. There are also difficulties in assessing the effect of portrayals of violence in the media on individual viewers.

Psychologists feel there to be four possibilities: –

– Media violence brings about a reduction in aggressive feelings and behaviour by means of identification with the violence portrayed (the catharsis theory).

– Media violence encourages the consumer to adopt aggressive behaviour (the stimulation theory).

– Media violence accustoms the consumer to brutality, leading to a continual reduction in and eventually the disappearnance of emotional or behavioural responses of any kind (the habituation theory).

Sociologists also voice views on media violence that are no great help. It all, they say, depends. The influence brought to bear, be it a matter of violence or of anything else, depends to a large extent on the milieu and previous education of the individual.

Thus science does not have a ready solution to the problem. For the layman the variety of interpretations merely contributes towards the general confusion.

This confusion was not eliminated by a survey commissioned by the US government and completed last month either. The report merely confirmed what was already known.

At a cost of a million dollars the survey concluded that for the time being there are no indications of a direct connection between the observation of violence on TV and aggressive behaviour, exceptions proving the rule.

What the one side has failed to achieve as a result of academic caution the other would like to bring about by means of rigorous pragmatism. The Bonn Ministry of Justice proposes to set about dealing with media brutality by a rephrasing of Paragraph 131 of the criminal code.

By the terms of the latest draft up to a year in prison and a heavy fine faces anyone who purveys in writing, sound or vision portrayals of inhuman violence towards human beings, so either glorifying brutality or making it appear harmless or inciting people to feelings of racial hatred.

This is all well and good but one can only say that it is a good thing that the Brothers Grimm are no longer alive. They would be the first offenders to be punished. And Karl May, a nineteenth-century writer of boys' adventure stories whose works have been read by generations of children, would never have been let out of goal.

A draft submitted by a number of Christian Democrats in the Bundestag is based on the assumption that children and young people alone are endagered, adults being impervious to portrayals of violence.

This Bill was introduced a few weeks ago and was first debated in the B[undes]tag at the end of January. I[n its] preamble its promoters state th[at the] basic rights formulated in Article [...] Basic Law are in need of further [restric]tion in the interests of children [and] young people.

The restrictions are to be impos[ed by a] Federal board of control as a watch[dog to] ensure that the media desist fro[m por]traying objectionable scenes of vi[olence].

Public debate can bear fruit, [...] initiative shown by most broad[casting] authorities in this country demon[strates]. The interest voiced by the general [public] has fostered greater clarity as regar[ds the] problems involved.

From now on the powers th[at be] propose to cut out violence ex[cept in] situations where it has a direct bear[ing on] an item or topic of major importan[ce].

This reminds us that brutality is [not] merely a problem of psycholog[y or] sociology – of scientific discipline[s]. It is also a matter of aesthetics.

But all this is merely to pru[ne the] branches of a sick tree. It does n[ot get] one to the heart of the problem. Br[utality] in the media cannot be viewed in [isola]tion from brutality in business, [politics] and other aspects of everyday life.

Cologne sociologist Alphons S[ilber]mann recently referred to this [in this] context in a talk given in Düss[eldorf]. Isolated moves, whether mandator[y or] voluntary, are not going to redu[ce vio]lence as a whole in society.

To this day the message does [not] appear to have struck home that [...] violence is an important aspect of p[...]. It is too easy to equate violence [with] poor quality altogether.

Klaus Müller-Ne[...]

(Handelsblatt, 25 February)

■ LABOUR RELATIONS

Works councils are a vital aspect of working life

DIE WELT

More than 85 per cent of all working people work in firms with five or more employees. According to the provisions of the new Works Councils Act they are entitled, during the period 1 March to 31 May 1972, to elect a works council to represent their interests vis-à-vis the employer or the management.

In the last works councils elections four years ago 25,000 works councils with 143,000 members representing wage- and salary-earning employees were set up in 400,000 firms.

These figures are merely a rough estimate by the Ministry of Labour but they would seem to indicate that works councils existed in only six per cent of the firms entitled to them under the provisions of the Act as it then stood.

The new Act also leaves it up to the staff whether they set up a works council or not. The employer has nothing directly to do with the decision. The trade unions, of course, can bring greater pressure to bear in favour of the establishment of councils.

Management and the unions are agreed that as a matter of principle the establishment of a works council does both sides good, including the employer, who then has a partner and opposite number with whom to discuss controversial and difficult problems of staff and welfare policy.

Which is why it would be a good thing if this year's works council elections were to produce a good crop of new councils and increase the number of firms in which advantage is taken of the provisions of the Act.

It is not only the number of works councils in existence that is important. What matters is finding competent employees' representatives who are prepared to assume their legal responsibility and look after the interests of their fellow-employees without fear or favour or consideration of Party and trade union membership while at the same time bearing the firm's interests in mind.

"The best men and women to the fore!" is a slogan that would seem to be a matter of course, for works council elections as in any other context. But it is by no means so easy.

In its appeal to employees to make use of their works council election vote the DGB, this country's trade union confederation, urges workers to vote as one man for trade union candidates.

The leadership of IG Metall, the metalworkers' union, announced that the nomination of works council candidates was a matter for shop stewards in the factories.

Union members were only to stand for election on the union slate and only to vote for union candidates. IG Metall ruled joint lists shared with other organisations out of the question.

DGB trade unions consider themselves to be the sole representatives of the working people and point out that the Christian that is Roman Catholic) trade unions very seldom show signs of activity these days.

Among salaried workers DAG, the *Deutsche Angestellten-Gewerkschaft*, is the principal competitor of DGB-affiliated unions.

According to the provisions of the Works Councils Act wage- and salary-earners elect their representatives separately unless, that is, the two agree, as it were, to join forces.

DGB unions are in favour of both groups voting together and there are sound practical reasons why this might be a good idea. But the decision must be reached by wage- and salary-earners themselves.

Their freedom of coalition is inalienable and ought to be respected even in cases where the two are at daggers drawn over representation on the works council.

Does one have any choice, though, when a single slate is put forward by the unions? That depends. The Act specifies a majority vote in the event of only one nomination.

No one can assert that a trade union is in a position to override completely the wishes of the entire staff. Wage- and salary-earners eligible to vote can nominate candidates individually, provided that the nomination form is signed by at least ten per cent of the staff.

In many cases a second nomination will be a reaction to a too one-sided choice by the shop stewards' committee, or to suspicious manoeuvring by the returning officer. The DGB ought not to be too ready with talk of advocates of division.

Quite apart from the legality of a second slate the fact that it is nominated is usually the result of suspected dirty work at the back of the original proposals.

There is no point in advocating free elections then promptly slinging mud at people who choose to make use of the opportunity.

Even a majority vote for a single slate need not be a pointless exercise. Anyone entitled to vote can give preference to people on the list in whom he or she has special confidence.

In this way too voters can ensure that the best men or women are elected – and only the best will do, since the new Works Councils Act makes special demands on its representatives.

Werner Mühlbradt

(Die Welt, 6 March 1972)

Woman leader points out women continue to earn less than men

Frankfurter Rundschau

This is the year of the working woman. The DGB, this country's trade union confederation, with headquarters in Düsseldorf, has proclaimed 1972 to be women workers' year because of the need to spotlight their situation.

Annelie Tuchscheer, head of the women's section of the Hesse state executive of the DGB, explained the position at trade union headquarters.

"We want," she said, "to make it clear what disadvantages women have to cope with and what training and promotion prospects they have on the labour market."

She began by outlining the many drawbacks that still stand between women and genuine emancipation: worse education, poorer promotion prospects and the dual burden of holding a job down and a family together. 56.5 per cent of the 9.6 million working women are married and the state does not help much regardless whether they are married or single.

Nearly twenty per cent of 9.6 million working women earn less than 300 Marks a month. They usually earn between 300 and 600 Marks, though, whereas men earn between 800 and 1,200 Marks.

While 16.4 per cent of men earn more than 1,200 Marks a month only 3.8 per cent of working women do so.

Most women do poorly paid work, which is why the average gross hourly earnings of women workers in industry this January were 4.85 Marks, as opposed to the men's 7.01 Marks.

Salaried women workers in commerce and industry earned an average 992 Marks in January, whereas their white-collared menfolk earned an average 1,531 Marks.

Women union members in Hesse intend to organise any number of talks, debates and courses in order to get the message across to the general public, other unionists and above all women who do not yet belong to their trade union.

Hesse at present has some 660,000 women engaged in work for an employer in the customary sense of the word. Only sixteen per cent of them are card-carrying members of their trade union.

Equal wages and better prospects are the two main campaign issues. Special mention will be made of the improved facilities provided by the new Works Councils Act.

Annelie Tuchscheer hopes that the wording of the new Act will make it easier to press for tables, chairs and machinery to be better designed.

Where women are at work the equipment must be designed for women. This applies in equal measure to piece work and assembly lines.

Works councils have been accorded increased powers in welfare matters. Trade union women hope that better wages for them will be one of the results.

In order to utilise the new Act to the full the unions would like to see more women members of works councils. At present the women account for only 16,688 representatives, or 11.1 per cent of the total.

Hesse DGB proposes to pay special attention to working housewives, who make up the majority of working women, and ensure that their families are not the losers as a result.

A representative of the Federal Ministry of Youth and Family Affairs will attend regional conferences to be held by Hesse DGB on the subject at Königstein, near Frankfurt, in March and at Kassel in April.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 March 1972)

Factories legislation is more often ignored than adhered to

Officials of the factory and shop inspection department may as well give up. A comprehensive questionnaire distributed in Baden-Württemberg has revealed that the work of those hard-pressed inspectors is not only thankless but also fruitless.

The courts have often dismissed cases in which inspectors have proved an offence against labour legislation and regulations.

The decision to dismiss the case is often reached by the magistrate because he is under the mistaken impression that the summons will have so upset the employer that he will take good care to ensure that nothing of the kind happens again.

The Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Labour concludes from the results of the questionnaire that nothing is further from the truth.

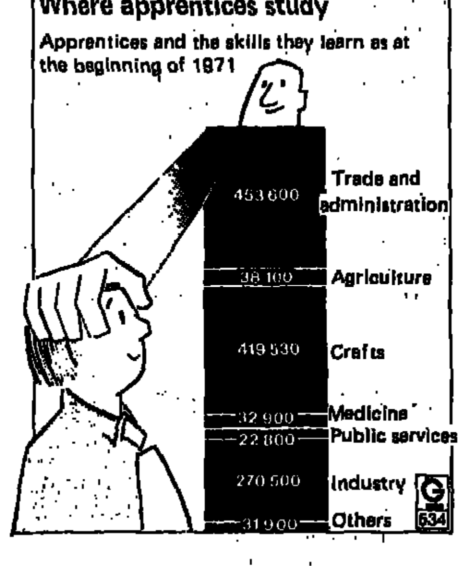
Minister Walter Hirrlinger concludes that apprentices have been right all along, as, of course, have factory inspectors. There are many and repeated offences against the provisions of the Youth Employment Act and allied regulations.

In 1970 all 200,000 apprentices in the state, population ten million, were asked to fill in a questionnaire; 94 per cent did so.

What the apprentices had to say for themselves certainly makes short shrift of one allegation often levelled by employers, or so the Minister of Labour feels.

In the past cases that were taken to court or before professional organisations were made out to be acts of vengeance by angry youngsters.

The Ministry survey, which provided all concerned with an opportunity of providing details of offences, comes to the conclusion that in most sectors of trade and industry only one firm in two complies in full with youth employment regulations.



In the building and allied trades, in commerce, banking and real estate more than sixty per cent of firms are the subject of complaints. In catering, hotels, transport and the service trades the percentage of firms that blot their copybook is over seventy.

What is more, according to the author of the report, the number of offences increases to an alarming extent the smaller the firm is.

In large firms only 2.3 per cent of young people are affected by offences against youth protection specifications. In firms with a payroll of less than twenty no fewer than 93 per cent of the apprentices voiced complaints.

Warnings, fines and penalties of other kinds have had little or no effect, the Ministry feels. In the course of inspections carried out in 1969 some 5,905 offences against youth employment regulations were noted. In 1970 this figure had increased to 6,987.

Most complaints are in connection with hours worked and working-conditions, disregard of bans on certain kinds of work for youngsters and health provisions.

After the first year of their apprenticeship youngsters are supposed to undergo a medical check. Some 44 per cent of the total never set eyes on a doctor and carried on working illegally, as it were.

Last year the inspection department issued warnings in only eight per cent of the cases that came to its attention. Only 2.3 per cent of cases were taken to court.

Walter Hirrlinger feels this state of affairs to be no longer tolerable. The authorities must in future be far more strict, he says. Whether this will make much difference is another matter.

Wolfgang-Dietrich Zöllner

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 March 1972)

■ INSIGHT

Tax reform proposals can be varied at will to satisfy political ends

DIE ZEIT

Professor Karl Schiller's super ministry for Economic Affairs and Finance has lost another State Secretary. After the first four Neef, von Dohnanyi, Arndt and Rosenthal quit a fifth joined them recently, namely Professor Heinz Haller who packed his bags and headed for Zürich. Shortly afterwards he sent the Minister his official resignation.

On the sidelines in Bonn there was talk of "deep-seated differences of opinion with Karl Schiller", which had led to the final rupture. At the Ministry, however, the story being put out was that Haller, who was responsible for tax reforms at the Finance Ministry, had got lost in his own columns of figures and had decided to stand down.

In sooth there is no other plan afoot in Bonn that is so difficult to comprehend as the proposed tax reforms. For some months now a lobby of industrialists has been thinking along the lines of a sick musical under the title "Tax reforms are doing in the economy" to be performed in Bonn.

They have a mess of almost controllable figures at their disposable to back up their complaints. However, the government has come up with its own mess of figures to try to steal the thunder from its antagonists. When the last of this mess has been thrown in there the public will be totally perplexed.

The employers associations have their own "Institute for Finances and Taxes" which they finance and which states that the governing coalition of SPD and FDP has not kept a check on any of its pet theories with regard to tax reform ideas but has launched in with all of them. This is something about which Schiller and his party colleagues gave a warning at the SPD's party conference on taxes. Tax assessors at the Institute worked out taxes to the tune of more than one hundred per cent.

On top of corporation tax they added property tax, land tax and business tax. In the case of private companies they piled Church tax on top of income tax. Finally whenever they send out an assessment they include with it an alternative version including contributions to the schemy for building up capital wealth in private hands.

According to this reckoning tax for individual companies increases by ten to nineteen per cent at the government standard values, rising as far as 95 per cent. According to the decisions made by the SPD it would go up to 107 per cent.

With the alternative calculations for public companies the industrialists institute comes up with a scheme that means no profits, no dividends for shareholders and no funds for reinvestment.

Prior to this the individual associations had published their set of calculations. The Confederation of West German Banks at the end of October made the figure for tax on the profits of joint-stock companies and limited companies ninety per cent. Then in early November it worked out 95 per cent taxes for Kapitalgesellschaften.

The Confederation of West German Chambers of Trade and Commerce (DIHT) reckons on SPD/FDP data that for Personengesellschaften "the total burden of tax placed on yield could in some cases easily exceed eighty per cent".

The Confederation of West German Industries (BDI) mentioned more than ninety-per-cent tax burdens for companies, without stating which type of law these figures were based on. The BDI said that such high taxation was perilous for economic and social progress in the Federal Republic.

The BDI is expecting thirty to sixty per cent extra property tax and one hundred per cent extra land tax for industrial companies.

Speedier even than the tax institute of the West German industrialists the economics paper *Handelsblatt* offered its readers he results of its calculations in an argument against the tax proposals of the SPD/FDP government and the Social Democrat party in particular.

They headlined their article: "Productivity achievements will no longer pay off". According to *Handelsblatt* calculations the situation is even worse than is shown by the industrialists' statistics experts.

Schiller's tax reform team came out in early February with the results of their deliberations. They stated that Personengesellschaften (companies with unlimited liability) and Kapitalgesellschaften (joint-stock companies) would be subjected to no more than seventy per cent tax on profits.

The reason for the different arithmetic is simple as the mechanics of taxation go and also from the political point of view. The two most important returns for calculation of taxation are yield (the relationship between gross profits and working capital) and the proportion of real estate to total property of the company. Taxes on real estate cut back profits. And the lower the yield the less remains over for the company after the deduction of land tax and property tax.

The Bonn government is working on 25 per cent yield, the banks association takes eight, ten and fifteen per cent while the "Institut Finanzen und Steuern" has the figures 3.5 and eight per cent. *Handelsblatt* is the most pessimistic, giving companies only 3.5 and seven per cent profit.

Karl Schiller's fiscal officials have statistical evidence of why they consider companies and industrialists more productive than those who have been doing some arithmetic on the industrialists' side of the fence. The officials have been calculating corporation tax statistics from 1965 on the high side for tax reform year – 1974.

But the government's reckonings are devalued in that they can only base their calculations on figures relating to capital companies.

The mathematicians on the other side of the fence, that is to say those working for industry, in fact do not quote any sources for the figures they call to witness.

Again when it comes to evaluating real estate owned by companies Professor Schiller's statisticians base their calculations on official figures. According to these, industrialists have on the average invested thirteen per cent in real estate.

But the industrialists who are taken as exemplary by the "Institut Finanzen und Steuern" are mad keen on real estate. They have supposedly invested 25 per cent in land and buildings. The banks association takes the proportion of real estate as being about ten to twenty per cent, while *Handelsblatt* reckons on less than five per cent.

Since the amount of land owned by companies in 1974 bears little resemblance to the amount in 1934, but is in fact something like five times as much taxes on property in those days would have eaten up far more of company profits than is the case today, even without a reform of income tax and corporation tax.

In fact the mechanics of the taxation system can be used for political effect against any tax system. Even according to the present taxation laws there are theoretical calculations which tot up to more than one hundred per cent.

Government officials have been able to produce figures for what the income tax payer will have to hand over to the tax office faster than their calculations of the tax burden for industrialists.

Those who earn more than 50,000 Marks per annum, are unmarried and under the age of 50, who earn 200,000 Marks per annum, are married, under fifty and gainfully employed, who earn 100,000 Marks, are married, under 50 and have two children and those who earn 50,000 Marks, are married, less than 50 and have four children will have to pay more than at present according to the government's proposed tax reforms.

But the planned reliefs with regard to income tax will be slighter than is generally believed. The Ifo Institute for Economic Research has made this criticism: "The group of persons affected on average by the tax reliefs in 1974 will be in an income bracket where at present there is no expectation of tax reliefs to the extent that is being discussed at the present moment."

But it is not only the general public that is being confused by the planned tax reforms – inside Schiller's dual ministry itself there are disputes about them.

At any rate government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said on 28 February t... Heinz Haller's calculations incl... "cases of doubt in principle", "abs... ties", and "miscalculations".

When the SPD/FDP coalition gov... ment was set up the then Fin... Minister Alex Möller called in the i... nationally renowned finance expert H... Haller to push through tax reform ... the utmost alacrity. Möller intended ... reform to crown his life's work. But ... Möller resigned it was clear that Sch... did not place so much emphasis on ... reform. It may have been then that ... State Secretary lost interest in his ...

But even before Schiller took over ... double role there had been critics, ... discreet in their criticism, of Ha... plans in the Finance Ministry. Fo... stance they thought that he was ta... reform of family taxation too lightly.

Up till now the system has bee... allow so much income taxfree ... children. It was planned to drop ... taxfree allowance and instead intro... standardised family allowance.

This procedure means that those ... draw higher incomes have to pay mo... the way of taxes. A similar procedure ... also apply to other cases where a ce... amount is allowed taxfree.

State Secretary Haller seemed lo... do anything about such anomalies, h... ever. So he gave up the taste of try... hack through the Federal Republic's ... jungle and retired to Zürich whe... plans to continue the good wo... introducing students into the weird ... wonderful world of taxes and finance.

Gerda Str...

(Die Zeit, 8 March ...)

Exports to America slacken off

This country's exports to the United States in December 1971 were worth $330,300,000, a drop compared with the same month in 1970, when West Germany exported $335,900,000-worth of goods to America.

The German-American Chamber of Commerce forecasts that in the next few months there will be a stagnation of exports at the present level.

Over the whole of 1971 our exports to the US increased by 20.7 per cent to a value of $3,770 million. The increase was maintained in the second half of the year despite the floatation of the Mark and only began to level off towards the end of the year.

There was also a slackening off of our imports of United States goods, a factor that, according to the Chamber of Commerce, was nominally affected by the increased purchasing power of the Mark and the downward slide of economic activity in this country.

In December imports from America were worth $281,600,000 as compared with $317,900,000 in December 1970. Over the whole year there was a 7.6 per cent increase to $3,546 million as compared with $3,269 million in 1970. This gave West Germany a surplus in trade with America of $234 million.

(Handelsblatt, 21 February 1972)

Bank rate cut decision not unanimous

The protectors of our currenc... Frankfurt's Taunusanlage have ... again exceeded all expectations. A... session of the Central Bank Committe... the Bundesbank on 24 February it ... decided that Bank Rate should be cu... a full per-cent to three per cent.

It was clear even before this me... that the Central Bank Committee w... be presenting the Economic Affair... Finance Minister Karl Schiller wi... reduced Bank Rate if it were to pre... claim for the introduction of the ... deposit legislation. But the full ... per-cent reduction came as a surpri... many.

The Bundesbank and Bonn govern... are both quite determined to put ... resistance to the high influx of fo... exchange to this country which is le... to a drop in the exchange value of ... dollar.

The currency policy situation ha... come critical again, largely brought a... by the low interest rates in the Un... States, and this justifies the dec... taken by Bundesbank President ... Klasen and the men around him.

Thus Karl Schiller's wishes we... filled and "in the context of the joi... agreed strategy" the Minister ma... immediate statement to the effect th... the next Cabinet meeting on 1 Marc... would push through the cash de... legislation backdated to 1 January.

But from the point of view of ... country's economy approval of this ... sure is far from unanimous. The ... that has been given by the lowering ... Bank Rate involves a risk that ... economy will be set going at full ... ahead at a time when price stability ... from being secured.

Woe betide the government if it ... starts paying back the economic res... too early. For savers the decision ... mean that the institutes will lower ... on savings accounts by half a per-cen... more.

Dr Klaus Kemp...

(Nordwest Zeitung, 25 February ...)

■ CONSUMER MARKET

West German consumers are car mad

Bonn's reform programme would appear to be barking up the wrong tree from the point of view of consumer trends and only one minister would be entitled to extra cash from the Bonn budget, namely Georg Leber, the Minister of Posts and Transport, who is responsible for the country's road-building programme.

Private consumer spending reflects the man-in-the-street's wishes, his likes and dislikes and his feelings. The consumer has had about 300 milliard Marks to spend – at prices from 1962 to 1970 – a sort of cash voting slip, showing what he found worth striving for and worth paying for from the wide range of goods on offer today.

The result is a clear vote for more and better roads and more cars and a vote against more and better education facilities. According to sales figures the consumer wants more cars but fewer books, he wants to telephone more, but he does not want to go to the theatre so often, he wants to see more television, but is less interested in art.

This development does not mark any sudden change, but has been progressing for the past ten years and is likely to continue along the same lines in years to come.

The figures come from investigations carried out by the Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, one of the most renowned economic research organisations in the Federal Republic.

Their investigations show that spending of the individual groups has developed in the following manner: spending on transport and communications rose by 180 per cent between 1960 and 1970. That is to say an increase of 10.9 per cent per annum over this period.

According to the institute the bulk of this consumer spending was on cars. Many West Germans are now not just buying one car, but are acquiring a second for the wife as well and maybe even a third for the son or daughter of the house. By 1980 there will be one car for every three people in this country, including babes and sucklings. By then the consumer in West Germany will be spending sixteen to eighteen per cent of his total money on cars. In 1950 only 2.2 per cent of expenditure was on cars, in 1960 the figure was 4.8 per cent and in 1970 it was 10.4 per cent.

Apart from car expenditure, however, the man-in-the-street is paying more on other means of communication, the telephone and post. Expenditure on air travel is increasing. In 1965 there were 7,600,000 air travellers registered. In 1970 there were about fourteen million fliers and in 1980 it is estimated there will be more than thirty million. That is to say on average every other West German will be climbing into a plane then.

But the entertainment and education spheres are not doing so well, the latter particularly. Nowadays people are taking their relaxation more and more through tourism and less and less in theatres, art galleries and sports arenas.

Nevertheless West Germans cannot be blamed for idling away their leisure and pleasure hours while expenditure on do-it-yourself is increasing as at present. Leisure and education will only enjoy a 39 per cent increase in the seventies, however, a yearly increase of 3.4 per cent. This is likely to be less than the increase in productivity and will certainly be less than the increase in incomes.

This investigation has come up with a number of other conclusions that are far from flattering. For instance expenditure on toiletries and medicines has gone up by 61 per cent in the sixties, about five per cent per annum. But preening the body appears to be of greater importance in this than taking care of health. The rate of increase in expenditure on cosmetics is 66.5 per cent, while expenditure on medicines has only increased by 52 per cent.

Cars and nail varnish are in greater demand than books and theatre tickets, then. Food for thought for the sociologists. One mitigating factor is that more education is provided for people today without their having to pay for it directly. More "culture" too. But this does not fit in with the general educational inadequacies that raise so many complaints. Some sociologists are coming to the conclusion that greater prosperity leads to a call for more superficial entertainment.

The Central Association of West German Trades has studied the report and condensed out from it the consumer items most in demand. These are: Cars, bicycles, wallpaper, paints, building materials (for do-it-yourself at home), medicines, radios, televisions and record players, furniture, labour-saving devices for the housewife, clothes and shoes.

According to their hit parade of consumer wants the items that are subject to falling sales are: potatoes, fats, bread, coal, works of art, sports and leisure items.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 2 March 1972)

Contaminated food

Government official Herr Thiel from Krefeld said that the proportion of cases where objections were raised by foodstuffs supervisers was high. He was reporting on the surveys o foodstuffs carried out for the Bundestag Committee for Health Affairs.

The veterinary examinations office in Krefeld has taken tests of 33,835 specimens of meat and 767,772 samples of milk in the past five years. In addition to this 47,293 bacteriological examinations of meat were made.

According to the officials the average proportion of complaints raised about meat products is 8.5 per cent and milk and other dairy products 7.5 per cent.

The bacteriological examinations of meat found salmonella contamination in 723 cases.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 1 March 1972)

Interest focuses on white-collar crime

White-collar crime is the latest hobby-horse for journalists although there is very little concrete evidence of the scope of such crimes and no reliable figures. Herr Berk, a senior government criminal adviser and head of the advisory committee on industrial crime at the Bundeskriminalamt, spoke of the growth of crimes of this kind at a press conference.

Of the 170,000 cases of fraud perpetrated in the Federal Republic in 1970 about 30,000 fell into the category of so-called white-collar crime. In one thousand cases it was fraud involving real estate and in 750 cases caution money and shares were involved.

Nine thousand five hundred crimes are ascribed to travelling salesmen and about 9,000 white-collar workers are said to have been involved in a total of 80,000 crimes involving goods and money on credit.

There were about 4,000 cases of peculation and a further 540 cases of fraudulent bankruptcy. About 2,000 white-collar crimes involve contravention of various industrial laws. When crimes involving subsidies and reimbursements as well as tax evasion and other fiscal irregularities are taken into account the total comes to something like 30,000 cases to which the criminal police had to devote their attention. The total cost of crimes of this kind is said to be in the region of fifteen to twenty milliard Marks.

And the criminal police have certain ideas about the number of white-collar crimes that never come to light. They estimate that in certain sectors of the economy where annual turnover is up to one hundred milliard Marks as many as forty per cent of contracts are concluded at prices that are agreed in secret.

If it is supposed that these prices are bumped up by ten per cent it can be seen that the total damage is four milliard Marks.

Herr Berk was not prepared to say which specific branches of the economy were affected by these accusations, what cases had brought these alarming figures to light, whether these estimates had been presented to the Federal Monopolies Commission and if so what their reaction had been.

He did say, however, that the criminal police were having to fight this kind of criminal activity with outdated and insufficient weapons. He complained further of the lack of scientific methods for marking off industrial crimes of this kind from other criminal activity with a view to launching a campaign against white-collar crooks.

He said that the legal provisions as they stood at present were not sufficient, since crimes of this kind were as good as unknown when these statutes were drawn up.

In connection with this he mentioned the illicit use of clients' money by builders, who were able to run businesses closely resembling banks but were not subjected to any of the regular laws affecting credit transactions.

Even if a collapse was imminent there was no possibility of intervention since the legislation at present in force made no provision for this. Herr Berk said that it was essential that when legal action was taken there should be no possibility of postponement. For instance it must be possible to ensure that a white-collar worker who was accused of irregularities was not allowed to carry on his profession while his trial was pending.

He stressed that industry must get together and confer on how to fight this growing problem.

Dr Armand Mergen, Professor of Criminology at Mainz University, has described the average white-collar crook, basing his description on an analysis of those who have been convicted of such crimes.

He said that often this type of criminal has had a good education. Generally speaking he is subject to feelings of frustration which he cannot overcome. He claims: "White-collar criminals are often people who cannot make contact with their fellow men. They are neurotic and may be sexually impotent."

(Handelsblatt, 24 February 1972)

Shops shut up

In the Federal Republic and West Berlin there are now only 150,000 shops selling foodstuffs, while in 1960 there were still 200,000, according to a survey carried out by the Organisation for Research into Consumer Trends' Marketing and Sales Research, Nuremberg.

Food stores that hope to survive to the 1980s must expand, according to the organisation. In the next ten to fifteen years it is estimated that a further 50,000 shops will have to shut.

The extraordinarily high degree of competition should, according to all the estimates lead to bigger groupings, but above all to tighter central management and organisation along lines such as head offices and branch offices.

Already seven per cent of the food distribution centres account for forty per cent of the market.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 March 1972)

The old can be big spenders

Social status and integration in society are today for the most part dependent on "participation in the joys of the consumer society. And it is still true that the general picture of old people is linked with forgoing the joys of spending on consumer goods.

The reason for this is that old people are generally looked upon as having to survive on a pension, and spending the last years of their life quietly rather than going on spending sprees.

In 1970 the population of the Federal Republic had 13.5 per cent over the age of 65. It is estimated that the figure will be fifteen per cent in 1980.

Households in which the head of the family was over 65 enjoyed on average a monthly net income of 918 Marks. This corresponds to 75 per cent of the average incomes of all households.

When it is taken into account that half of all households where the head is over 65 consist of one person only and that such households generally have very low general expenses it is clear that the amount of money to spend in this age group is relatively high.

Thus the not-so-young have the money to form an important part of consumer spending and vie with the younger age groups, according to the Society for Consumer, Marketing and Sales Research (GfK) in Nuremberg. They have been analysing old people's contributions to consumer spending. The work was carried out by a group led by Professor Karsten (she holds a professorship for psychology, specialising in geriatric psychology, at Frankfurt University).

One of the main reasons old people spend is so that they will not appear their age. So they mix with shoppers and join in the fun of spending and they try to make sure their purchases are not too far behind fashions.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 February 1972)

Beer drinkers

Beer is the national drink of the Germans and last year West Germans did their best to preserve the image. According to the calculations of the Federal Statistics Offices in Wiesbaden published recently the per capita consumption of beer last year was 144.4 litres as compared with 141.1 litres in 1970.

Eighty-eight and a half million hectolitres of beer were consumed in the Federal Republic, 2,900,000 hectolitres or 3.4 per cent more than in 1970.

According to the Statistics Office about ninety million hectolitres of beer were sold in 1971, an increase of 3.4 per cent on 1970.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 17 February 1972)

■ MOTORING

Survey shows lack of attention to interior safety in cars

At the Munich technical centre of Allianz Insurance a torso of multi-coloured compressed car bodies is suspended from the ceiling over the well of the staircase as a reminder of the accident liability of the motor car and the hazards of road traffic.

Insurance firms are understandably interested in a reduction in the number of accidents and a increase in road safety. When all is said and done it is they who have to foot the bill.

HUK, the motor vehicle insurers association, announced its intention of conducting a thorough survey of car accidents involving injury to driver or passengers a couple of years ago.

The first results of the survey are now available. In December statistics of accident causes were published. The topic dealt with in the latest publication is "Interior Safety in Motor Vehicles".

In this report insurance companies set greatest store by what is called passive safety, no doubt because the damage that actually occurs is of more immediate importance to them than damage prevented.

On the other hand the report did not go so far as to name particularly accident-prone models. It was realised that something of this kind might be expected but specialists responsible for the survey claim that their researches have not yet reached the stage where they can point an accusing finger at individual manufacturers.

At the moment the insurance companies obviously prefer not to argue the toss with the motor industry. "We have no plans to become a Central European Ralph Nader," a spokesman commented.

The results of the survey are intended for the time being to aid the Road Safety Council. Details of safety hazards in individual models can only be released in the event of the manufacturers failing to make use of the comprehensive research statistics they have at their own disposal.

According to insurance companies contacts with motor manufacturers have already been established. The published figures represent accurate information on the basis of which a detailed cost-efficiency analysis could be conducted.

The HUK survey involves an initial 10,271 traffic accidents involving injury to road-users. A further 20,000 accidents of this kind will be evaluated and results published in the course of the year.

The hundred-odd tables and charts deal with general accident statistics, damage to vehicles and injury to drivers and passengers. The statistics, it is claimed, reveal a number of instances of unsafe design.

It sounds bad and is bad when one particular model is repeatedly involved in accidents in which injuries are caused by a dangerously located hand-brake or ignition key.

For the time being the general public will not learn which precise model is the offender but even in their present form the statistics shed light on a number of factors that have so far escaped attention.

To this day, for instance, children are frequently allowed to sit in the front passenger seat, where the risk of serious injury is considerably higher than in the rear.

Fractured hips are particularly common when cars collide sideways, which would seem to indicate that door stability and interior upholstery leave much to be desired.

More than half the cases of a broken neck occur in head-on crashes and could have been avoided if the victims had only worn safety belts.

The front-seat passenger is the most likely to sustain eye injuries caused by splinters of glass in what is left of the windscreen.

Roughly sixty per cent of all serious eye injuries occur in accidents that can be classified, as far as damage to the vehicles is concerned, as minor to middling.

Passengers who are catapulted out of the vehicle stand three to four times as great a risk of serious injury as those who stay put.

Only one driver or passenger in four was wearing a safety belt at the time of the accident. In many cases belts are only worn on long journeys — despite the fact that accidents more frequently occur in city traffic.

Steering columns are frequently bent or buckled in minor accidents.

The HUK survey is only a first step but it has started off a process that at some stage is going to make car designers sit up and pay attention. The insurance companies also hope that the Bundestag take notice of the results. *H. P. Tillenburg*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 March 1972)

Road Safety Council proposes that new cars must have safety belts

The Road Safety Council plans to recommend the Minister of Transport to introduce regulations making mandatory the equipping of new cars with safety belts at least on the two front seats.

Among the countries of Europe binding regulations on the provision of safety belts do not yet exist in this country, Austria, Yugoslavia and a number of other Balkan countries, Italy and Spain.

Britain, France, Scandinavia, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Portugal and the Benelux countries (excluding Luxembourg) are evidently more safety-conscious. In all these countries safety belts are required by law.

There is, albeit, no regulation making it compulsory to wear safety belts.

The Road Safety Council would like to stage a hearing at which belt and motor manufacturers can explain why there are so many different designs of belts and buckles.

Safety engineers are convinced of the need for belts in the back seats too. Back-seat passengers, they maintain, are less prepared for an accident because as a rule they cannot see what is going on in traffic.

At the moment of impact back-seat passengers are catapulted forwards and can endanger the driver and co-driver in front.

Back-seat belts are available as hip, two-point and three-point belts, the last-named being considered the safest. For children and toddlers on kiddies' chairs yoke belts are recommended.

Volvos manufactured for the Swedish home market are all equipped with a warning light that indicates as soon as the car is put into gear or the selector used that either the driver or co-driver has forgotten to fasten his safety belt. An acoustic signal also sounds.

Volvo surveys have revealed that only ten to twenty per cent of motorists who have safety belts in their cars go to the trouble of regularly using them.

(Die Welt, 3 March 1972)

Investigations indicate that young people *are* a menace at the wheel

Until recently it was usual to regard the high proportion of young people involved in traffic accidents as an indication of youthful high spirits.

Nowadays, however, it is generally acknowledged that many of these accidents are due not to youthful irresponsibility but to the lack of driving experience that is only natural among younger drivers.

Even so, it would be wrong to underestimate youthful readiness to take risks. Compared with thirty to fifty-year-olds motorists with five years' experience are far more accident-prone.

A survey of 101,000 traffic accidents in Ontario has revealed that drivers with five years' experience cause half as many individual accidents again as older motorists. Individual, as opposed to accidents involving two or more vehicles, can usually be equated with inordinate speed.

In a British survey 1,320 motorists who passed their driving test on the same day in 1965 have since been questioned. Seventeen per cent of them have since been involved in an accident.

Although only a third of the sample questioned took the test while aged twenty or under, more than fifty per cent of the accidents appear to have involved youngsters.

This would appear to indicate that with the same amount of experience more young motorists can be expected to be involved in accidents than older men or women.

In comparison with adults young people not only cause more accidents; they are also more serious. In 1969 nearly 75 per cent of traffic accidents in this country involving drivers aged under 21 resulted in injuries or deaths.

In accidents involving motorists between the ages of 21 and 45 injuries or deaths occurred in roughly 66 per cent of cases. This is, when all is said and done, the difference between three quarters and two thirds.

Which is not to say that youthful motorists are ruthless. A survey carried out by Wickert of Tübingen on behalf of the Road Safety Council reveals that the opposite is the case.

Interviews with 2,098 young people revealed, for instance, that 49 per cent of those questioned considered that defensive driving was the hallmark of a good driver and that drunken driving was rated dangerous by the majority of the sample.

What is more, the young people seemed to take a most realistic view of their own capabilities. Seventy-nine per cent of them supposed that most outstanding motorists were to be found in the 25-40 age groups rather than in their own.

Conversely, the young people questioned felt that most below-average drivers would be found in the 17-24 age bracket.

In assessing the qualities of a car they attach least importance to top speed. They are not all that keen on overtaking either. Thirty-six per cent of the young people claimed to be overtaken more often than they themselves overtook others. A further 33 per cent reckoned the balance to be roughly fifty-fifty.

With so much common sense in evidence one can but recall that the road to Hell is paved with good intentions.

Liselotte Moser

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 February 1972)

ON THE ROAD

Long distance driver

West Germans get through a[illegible] mileage in the course of a y[illegible] according to a survey conducted by [illegible] Their annual average is 16,400 kilom[illegible] (10,000 miles), which puts them i[illegible] number two slot in Europe.

Dutch motorists cover an avera[illegible] 18,000 kilometres a year. The thi[illegible] sixth places are occupied by Swe[illegible] 14,200 kilometres, Britain and [illegible] 13,000 kilometres and France, [illegible] kilometres.

(Nordwest Zeitung, 26 February

Fewer road death

For the first time in many yea[illegible] number of road deaths declin[illegible] year. In 1971 a total of 18,685 pe[illegible] were killed in traffic accidents o[illegible] kinds. According to the Federal Sta[illegible] Office this figure represented a de[illegible] of 508, or 2.6 per cent, on the [illegible] figure.

The number of people who sust[illegible] injuries also fell by 14,597 or 2.7 per [illegible] over and in relation to the same peri[illegible] fall of 8,946 or 2.4 per cent was registered in the number of accide[illegible] which innocent parties were inju[illegible] killed.

In all, according to the Wie[illegible] statistics, 368,664 traffic accide[illegible] volving injury or death occurred las[illegible] In the process 517,198 people sus[illegible] injuries. In a further 969,000 ins[illegible] the police merely registered b[illegible] fenders and the like.

This overall decline is all th[illegible] encouraging in view of the 7.3 p[illegible] increase in the number of cars o[illegible] road. In 1971 there were 18,03[illegible] motor vehicles registered. The year b[illegible] there were only 16,780,000 cars o[illegible] road.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 March

School driving

There is nothing new about schoo[illegible] and girls in this country taking a[illegible] 5 driving test after road safety less[illegible] school. In progressive states and [illegible] schoolchildren have been taking [illegible] moped test for some time.

Lower Saxony has now gone [illegible] further. The state's Minister of Eco[illegible] Affairs and Transport has, after co[illegible] tions with the Minister of Educ[illegible] introduced a regulation permitting [illegible] tests for the Class 4 licence to be ta[illegible] school too.

This licence can be taken by any[illegible] sixteen or over who passes a [illegible] road safety test and entitles the h[illegible] to drive scooters and motorcycles [illegible] to fifty cubic centimetres.

Sixteen being the minimum age [illegible] regulations specify that the test [illegible] as a rule be taken more than six [illegible] before the candidate's sixteenth birt[illegible]

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Z[illegible] für Deutschland, 16 Februa[illegible]

Female accidents

Women drivers cause accide[illegible] different categories from [illegible] most frequently occasioned by [illegible] motorists. ADAC of Munich, the mo[illegible] organisation, has drawn attentio[illegible] statistics published by HUK, the m[illegible] vehicle insurers' association, accordi[illegible] which women are more prone to dis[illegible] right of way, corner poorly and for[illegible] take a quick look before opening th[illegible] door.

On the other hand they less [illegible] bump into the man in front, se[illegible] career off the road and keep well o[illegible] crown of the road.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 3 March

■ AUTOMOBILES

Rudolf Diesel invented his motor seventy-five years ago

Knocking made the diesel engine famous. The powerful and distinctive noise of the diesel was music to the ears of generations of lorry drivers and auto enthusiasts.

Now that the diesel engine is 75 years old people for whom the diesel has always been more a way of life than a means of transport may regret the fact that its distinctive knock is no longer as loud as it used to be.

But the diesel engine is a sturdy 75-year-old and still in the process of development. It is still continually modified and improved.

There can be no doubt about it. Rudolf Diesel's brainchild has made its mark on an entire era and has influenced economic developments both in Europe and in other parts of the world.

Rudolf Diesel

(Photo: MAN)

Rudolphe Chrétien Charles Diesel was born on 18 March 1858 in Paris — *sixième arrondissement*. Twelve years later his German parents fled from the Commune and made for London.

Rudolf, who by then had adopted the German form of his Christian names, eventually finished his schooling in Augsburg. He went on to study at Munich Polytechnic, had to postpone his finals because of a severe attack of typhoid but later passed with honours.

He then worked for Linde, the manufacturers of refrigeration plant, and was appointed director of the Paris subsidiary.

From 1884 on he worked hard on the development of a new machine that was to be an improvement on the first four-stroke engine unveiled to an astonished public in 1876 by Nikolaus Otto.

Diesel patented his invention on 28 February 1892. He described it as a new engine that required no sparking plugs because the fuel was injected directly into the pure air of the combustion chamber, air heated by compression.

Practical application of the principle was to prove more difficult than Diesel imagined. On publication the opinion of experts was unanimous and devastating. In theory, they said, it was splendid; in practice impossible.

Later that year Diesel applied to MAN (Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg), asking whether the firm might be interested in developing his invention.

Little could anyone suspect that MAN was to become the cradle of the diesel engine and go from strength to strength because of the decision to try out the idea. Indeed, to this day — 75 years later — the diesel engine is the mainstay of the firm.

Diesel concluded an agreement to construct his engine with MAN in 1893. Krupp also chipped in but later pulled out of the venture. After three years of trials it looked as though pessimists had been right.

But in 1897 the first "new rational heat motor according to the Diesel patent" began to operate. This original working prototype is now on exhibit in Munich's *Deutsches Museum*.

Yet setbacks continued to bedevil the diesel engine:s development — by this stage its practical use.

The first diesel engines were stationary, the very first developing a healthy twenty horse power. They were soon used as marine engines too, but not until 1922, fifty years ago, that a viable four-cylinder diesel engine for commercial vehicles was manufactured.

The first diesel engine was incorporated in a lorry a year later. It was a forty horse-power engine. In 1924 the first short run was manufactured. But Rudolf Diesel, the inventor, did not live to see this development.

In 1913, shortly before his death, he wrote that "I have always been firmly convinced that the automobile engine will come. When it does I will consider my life's work to have been accomplished."

In the late twenties a diesel lorry cost 24,000 Reichsmark, 3,000 Marks more than a conventional goods vehicle. But running costs were less — diesel oil was not taxed.

Not until the thirties, however, was the diesel engine as reliable as the conventional combustion engine in powering commercial vehicles. From then on continual improvements were made.

Nowadays knocking is a thing of the past. Diesel engines run smoothly. Yet the diesel engine, which has powered generations of motor vehicles, is still controversial. It is not easy to operate and has run up against difficulties with regard to environmental protection.

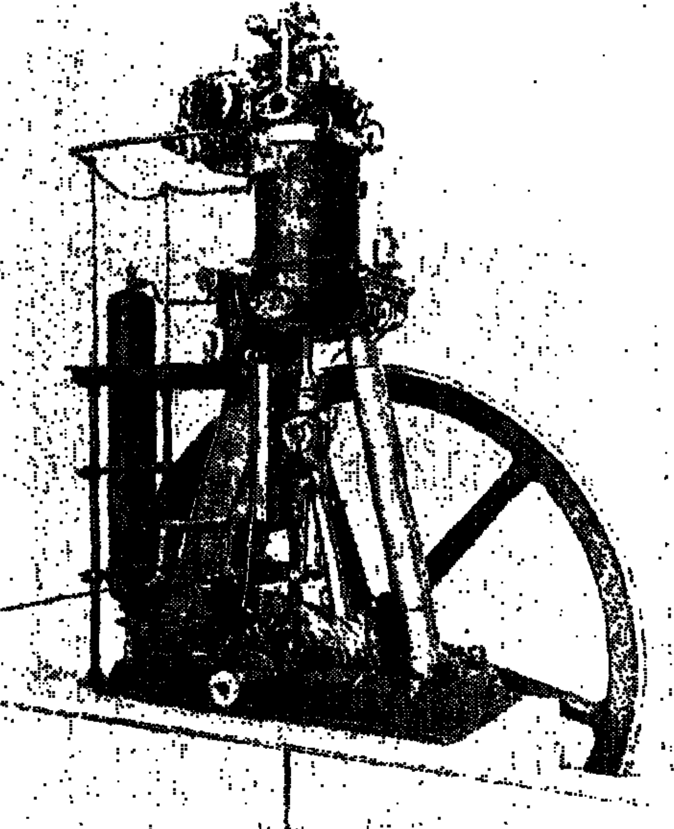
New engines are under development: Wankel rotary engines, natural gas engines, Stirling engines, gas turbines and electric traction.

But the diesel is still capable of development and further improvements can be expected.

Rudolf Diesel is presumed to have died on 29 September 1913 under mysterious circumstances. He was last seen on the eve of his presumed date of death on board the *Dresden* between Antwerp and Harwich. The following morning he was no longer on board. To this day no one knows whether his death was an accident or suicide. No one saw him fall overboard. His bed was not slept in, his luggage was still neatly arranged. He is claimed to have marked the date 29 September with a cross in pencil in his diary.

Dieter Ebeling

(Kieler Nachrichten, 4 March 1972)



The first Diesel engine (Photo: MAN)

Daimler car celebrates 85th anniversary

When a famous man is 85 the occasion is marked by reports in every newspaper. Eighty-fifth birthdays are not everyday events.

One eighty-fifth anniversary that is of historic importance in the story of the motor car has, however, been ignored for decades because it has been agreed to do so.

On 4 March 1887 — 85 years ago — Gottlieb Daimler went for his first drive in his newly-developed motor car from Bad Cannstatt to Esslingen.

Apart from tours round Daimler's garden this was the first time a four-wheeled petrol-engined car powered by a four-stroke combustion engine ever took to the road.

To put the record straight, Gottlieb Daimler, the 53-year-old inventor, was not at the wheel himself. He never drove his cars. The chauffeur was always either Wilhelm Maybach, his chief designer, or Paul Daimler, his eldest son.

From 1902 to 1905 Paul Daimler was the technical director of Daimler of Austria, from then until 1923 with Daimler of Germany and later with Horch.

On this historic drive from Bad Cannstatt to Esslingen Paul Daimler, just turned twenty, was at the wheel whilst his father sat in the rear of the vehicle.

On 4 March 1912, by which time Daimler were already world-famous and had moved to Untertürkheim (now also a suburb of Stuttgart), the 25th anniversary of this historic journey was enthusiastically celebrated. Gottlieb Daimler died in 1900.

On hearing the news Benz of Mannheim protested. How, the competitors asked, could Daimler presume to have been the first man to drive a motor car on the open road when Carl Benz had done so in Mannheim of 3 July 1886. Benz's car had been a three-wheeler but must nonetheless be considered to have been a motor car.

In 1912 Daimler therefore agreed with Benz no longer to make a song and dance about the glorious fourth of March. After the First World War the two firms set up a joint sales organisation and in summer 1926 the two firms merged, with Benz as the senior partner.

To this day the 1886 Benz is claimed to have been the first fully-fledged motor car. YEt the motor car has since proved to be a four-wheeler, not a three-wheeler. So 4 March 1887 is undoubtedly a historic day and the date is an anniversary that is worthy of celebration and deserves a mention. (Deutsche Zeitung, 3 March 1972)

Horseless fire-engine

The fire-engine patent of Gottlieb Daimler dates back to 1888. Fire fighting experts showed great interest in the petrol engine as a means of driving a pump, but the development of a motorised fire-brigade vehicle was for a long time regarded with suspicion. Hence the first fully motorised fire-brigade vehicles were built only around the turn of the century. In 1906 Süddeutsche Automobilfabrik Gaggenau, a forerunner of the Benz Works Gaggenau, produced the first fire engine driven by a petrol engine. Starting in 1907 the Marienfelde plant of the Daimler Motorengesellschaft built motor driven fire engines.

(Photo: Daimler-Benz)

THEATRE

Dieter Kühn play highlights the hangman in us all

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Shocking as it may seem a test held in Munich showed that 85 out of 101 test persons selected at random and asked to "help" a scholar by giving him an electric shock were quite happy to do so, even though the electric charge going through their victim could be fatal.

Although the guinea-pigs could not see their victim they pressed a button, when he failed to come up to certain standards, believing that this was subjecting him to a severe electric shock. His screams of pain could be plainly heard, but all but sixteen of those asked to mete out this punishment believed they were actually helping the student.

It seems that the only condition the test persons applied to the rights and wrongs of giving someone a painful shock was that the request to do so should come from a reputable source, such as a professor who explained the value to science of doing so. So nearly 85 per cent of the test group would even murder if someone they respected asked them to.

Of course the whole idea is preposterous, but they did not challenge the request even though someone who is writhing and screaming with pain or is unconscious cannot be learning much! Nevertheless 85 out of 101 were prepared to press the knob.

This is the latest play by Dieter Kühn, 37, who has made his name so far with prose pieces such as *N* and *Ausflüge im Fesselballon*, but who has not made much impression with his stage experiments so far. This latest work entitled *Simulation* was inspired by information gathered from the United States.

Pilgram, the American behavioural researcher first devised the scheme shown in the new Kühn play and tried it out for the first time in 1963.

Kühn only found out that a similar experiment had been carried out in Munich after he had written *Simulation*, but he discovered it in time to invite David Mark Mantell, the head of the Max Planck Society which had conducted the Munich experiment to the premiere of his work in the Oberhausen Theatre Studio 99. Mantell brought along to the discussion evening a documentary film that he had made during his experiment.

This is perhaps the best basis from which criticism of Kühn's play can be launched — after the premiere, the discussion and the film people went home asking themselves whether the film was not better and more penetrating than the play. Did the documentary film not carry out Kühn's aim better than Kühn himself, namely to enlighten people about the potential for violence in the human being.

Kühn's reproduction of the experiment is economic in the extreme. He leaves it up to his audience to draw their own conclusions.

All that he shows are the professor who repeats his instructions like an automaton, saying that the procedure must be continued and the experiment must not be jeopardized, his assistant who is concealed and simulates the screams of agony of a man being subjected to electric shocks, and two guinea-pigs who run into the trap that has been set for them and become torturers.

The problem is in no way made to seem deeper than it really is and there is no reflection of the general consequences. Only in one respect has Kühn added anything: the questions that are asked the supposed scholar and by means of which the supposed teacher is turned into a torturer are not neutral but come from a military handbook and are to do with attack and defence in war.

Nevertheless the play as presented in Oberhausen is in no way as effective as the documentary film of the actual experiment. Still it must be regarded as a legitimate effort and from the point of view of style it is worthy of praise.

The abstract reconstruction of a scientific experiment into human behaviour marks a quite unusual dramatic theme that could and should be developed further. It appears schematic and two-dimensional, while in the theatre everything is a challenge to recreate complex human circumstances and their significance. This is something that Kühn has not touched, probably intentionally.

It can be supposed that such experiments are vitally necessary so that the scientific methods of culling knowledge which have a direct effect on life today and can bring about changes are given an airing in the theatre.

The Hella Völker production in Oberhausen was not up to the potential offered by such material. She padded it out to fill up the evening and threw in short colour films showing that the all too obedient guinea-pigs are not just unfortunate exceptions but human beings like you and me.

This runs contrary to the intention of the play in that it shows the same thing in a different way. It is essential to play out the experiment as sparsely, mechanically and swiftly as possible, if its specific qualities as a play are to be brought to light. If these principles had been followed they would have made a valuable play showing the consequences of scientific questioning for mankind and for the understanding of mankind.

Heinrich Vormweg

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1 March 1972)



A scene from Dieter Kühn's *Simulation*

(Photo: Jutta Schi

Henze overcomes anti-Marxist bias with success in Frankfurt

The bourgeois opera composer Hans Werner Henze was buried during the Salzburg Festival in 1966. The premiere of his opera *Die Bassariden* seemed to be the final tribute to an artistic career that had run along the normal lines of an artistic lifetime.

A new Henze was born and in December 1968 there was the disastrous premiere of his oratorio *Das Floss der Medusa* dedicated to Che Guevara and professing militant Marxism and class warfare.

Many organisations reacted with great sensitivity to this. Some theatres cancelled planned Henze productions. There were many signs that in West Germany at least there was a boycott of Henze's work that was scarcely compatible with liberal principles.

And the latest Henze works, *Cimarrón*, which is inspired by Cuba, and the show *Die seltsamen Wege in die Wohnung der Natascha Ungeheuer* have not had the same widespread acceptance that used to be accorded to his earlier operas.

Lately, however, it seems as though Henze is due for a comeback. Hanover recently revived memories with *Die Elegie für junge Liebende*. A production of this with additions and improvements made in the light of later experience was put on by Henze at last year's Edinburgh Festival. Recently Henze was responsible for directing what is probably his most popular opera *Der junge Lord* at the Frankfurt Opera House. This was a glittering success. There were long, loud cries of "Bravo" from the audience at the end, which may have done the artist Henze some good, but probably angered the fighter of the class war in the man. Nothing had been spared at this Frankfurt production. Expenditure was lavish, but it was worth it in the end. The sets by Pier Luigi Pizzi conjured up the Biedermeier, doll-like Hülsdorf-Go[tha] and gave great atmosphere to the inte[rior] (a neo-Gothic hall in Sir Edgar's h[ouse] and a salon with wood panelling under-furnished belonging to Bar[on] Grünwiesel). The costumes were des[igned] with attention to detail and were [ex]tremely delicate from the point of [view] of colouring.



A scene from Hans Werner Henze's *Der junge Lord*

(Photo: Günter Englert)

This is the macabre story of the B[ritish] eccentric Sir Edgar, who lives in the [...] German country house Hülsdorf-Go[tha] and wants to continue his studi[es in] peace, but becomes despised becau[se he] voluntarily cut off from society.

This is a comically strange and st[...] ely comical Wilhelm Hauff subject th[at is] presented by the director Hans We[rner] Henze with meticulous realism.

Right from the beginning he takes [care] to see that the caricature does not [...] the cosiness of it all. It is only in the [...] scene that the opera is given the dec[isive] twist which pushes it over the brink [into] surrealist realms.

This orgiastic climax in the ballroo[m of] the *Residenz* shows the citizens the[ir] lustful imitations of monkey-like [be]haviour. One wants to laugh at hu[mans] acting like apes and apes pretending [to be] humans, but this laugh tends to sti[ck in] the throat.

Even before Lord Barrat bare[s his] monkey's chest some of the couples [have] already divested themselves of the c[...] ing that makes them part of civilisa[tion.] Perhaps this is too coarse an effect [and] does not take into account the ind[istin]guishable prudery nor the purely in[...] character of the Hülsdorf-Gotha pat[tern] of behaviour any more.

The society at the *Residenz* not [...] reveals itself to be a collective with [the] uncovering of the "physical consider[ations]" of the true Lord Barrat nature.

But also the deception that is inv[olved] in individual relationships is denou[nced] by Ingeborg Bachmann's libretto: H[...] ed, Luise turns away from Wilhelm, [who] is the only one who is critical of L[ord] Barrat's urges. And immediately she [sen]sualises herself as the fiancee of [the] young lord.

She awakes as from a dream. [The] people of Hülsdorf-Gotha do not cha[nge.] This bourgeois world that is about [to] lapse into Fascism will not be led as[tray] by radical enlightenment.

And so at the end of this parable [we] have a clear insight specially marked [...] for clarity by Hans Werner Henze into [the] lack of insight of the people at Hülsd[orf.]

The realistic pains that are taken [in] this production (the individual condu[ct-]

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THE ARTS

Contemporary German films are gaining in quality

DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG

The West German film scene has changed little in recent months but it has changed. Inconsequential productions still dominate cinema programmes, though there are occasional exceptions.

Independent producers and directors still produce more films than the market can absorb. But the possibilities of seeing these independent films on the screen are increasing.

A number of new *Heimatfilme* have now been shown in cinemas, though some time after they were first made. The wave of films of this genre has passed and no more are now made.

Uwe Brandner's very aesthetic, very mathematical, very much calculated *Ich liebe dich, ich töte dich* has run for weeks in Munich and established a box-office record at the Cinemonde cinema. The film has also been seen on television and enjoyed sensational success among Paris audiences and cinema critics.

Volker Vogeler's *Jaider – Der einsame Jäger* on the other hand soon disappeared from the cinema, despite the fact that it had been made more with the audience in mind than Uwe Brandner's film.

The public is gradually coming to realise that there is a "modern German" film movement which is independent and is found mainly outside of the large concerns. Many of the films are made with money supplied by the Ministry of the Interior in the form of prizes and awards.

The trend is encouraged by two factors. Firstly, more and more cinemas – though still too few – are trying to create an image for themselves by not obtaining films from commercial distributors but turning directly to the film-maker.

The number of independent cinemas, such as those owned wholly or partly by local authorities, is also increasing. Cinema-goers in many West German cities are given a choice far exceeding that of the commercial distributors.

Secondly, the number of new West German cinema films sold to television is increasing as production costs cannot be covered by the income from cinemas alone, even in the case of partial successes such as Uwe Brandner's film.

The number of co-productions between television and the film industry has also increased. A number of television companies share in a film's production costs in exchange for transmission rights and allow it to run in cinemas for a period of twelve or eighteen months or sometimes as long as two years.

As many film-makers depend on the money coming from the television companies, more and more films intended and designed for screening in the cinema are being seen on the television screen.

As these new West German films begin to achieve some economic success, however modest, and the possibilities of breaking even or making a profit are recognised and exploited, the films lose their peculiar character.

The style that could be described as the "modern German film" in 1967 and 1968 has now given way to a large number of different moods, themes, styles and aesthetic schemes.

The films now being produced are extremely varied and it is hard to state what they have in common with one another. Even tying them down to a genre such as that of the *Heimatfilm* is difficult.

If a few common features are to be found they are in the few economically successful films by directors whose attention is split between theatre and the cinema, in the film versions of works of literature that are perfectly made, skilful in the direction of actors and worthy of a film award even if they have not yet obtained one.

These films include Maximilian Schell's *First Love* based on a story by Turgenev, Johannes Schaaf's *Trotta* after a Joseph Roth novel (a pure cinema film despite the fact that it was partially financed by television) or Rudolf Noelte's *Das Schloss* the film version of Kafka's book with Maximilian Schell in the role of Josef K. All these films have a feeling of suffering, a literary disgust at life and a mood of decline.

Das Schloss was made in 1969 but has only just found a distributor. Noelte filmed Kafka's novel realistically. He does not use the same optical abysses as Orson Welles in *The Trial*.

Everything is understandable, almost banal. The houses in a village, the peasants and maids have the harsh reality of a yellowing woodcut. But one of the dimensions of Kafka's novel ist lost. There is no longer that nightmare feeling.

It is no longer Josef K.'s own fault or the fault of his fear, inability or shame that he cannot get into the castle. It is now due to the stupidity of the village population and their fear of the strict dictatorial regime of the castle.

The film is not completely faithful to Kafka, any more so than Schaaf's *Trotta* is a faithful reproduction of Roth's novel. But, on the other hand, neither of the two films are pure illustrations of a work of literature. Both directors, Noelte and Schaaf, restrict themselves to a few motives, metaphors and keys.

Wim Wenders has given far more of the film treatment to Peter Handke's novel *Die Angst des Tormanns beim Elfmeter*, a co-production between the Filmverlag der Autoren and Westdeutscher Rundfunk.

The film transposes Handke's critical sensitivity as far as language is concerned into critical sensitivity towards the actual film pictures. This is another modern German film that has just been shown on television.

Edgar Reitz together with Ula Stöckl and film critic Alf Brustellin have just made a remarkable attempt to gain new audiences for the cinema. And, paradoxically, television once again helped.

The style can be summed up by a claim formulated in Reitz' *Geschichten vom Kübelkind* – naive cinema. But this promise is not lived up to in practice, that is in the films themselves.

In *Goldenes Ding*, an allusion to the Golden Fleece, children play the story of Jason and the Argonauts as a pure adventure or as a potent dream of adventure. There is no inner cohesion in the resulting film which refuses to give anything more than the charm of adventure. But the attempt to take cinema back to its beginnings could stimulate the imagination of directors.



Maximilian Schell who plays Josef K. in the film version of Kafka's *Das Schloss* with director Rudolf Noelte

(Photo: CS-Film)

The possibilities offered by the film and the cinema are therefore being investigated. But one of the basic opportunities offered by the film is being ignored – the chance it gives of describing present-day reality, as demanded in the Oberhausen manifesto of 1962.

Apart from Haro Senft's *Fegefeuer*, a film attempting to document political events over a number of years, and Horst Bienek's *Zelle*, a film that is too abstract and too much linked with Bienek's own experiences, there is only one new film at present that seizes purposefully, penetratingly and honestly upon reality – Theodor Kotulla's *Ohne Nachsicht*.

Kotulla keeps to what he knows and has experienced. Keeping to the milieu he knows, the musty atmosphere of Münster, he describes two intellectuals, a journalist and a writer, and shows how their dreams of revolution, their hopes of change and their confidence in themselves degenerate into a Utopian vision as an attitude of resignation invades their consciousness. Kotulla's film, one of the most intelligent to be made in recent months, shows the destruction of consciousness caused by the compulsions of our system.

It may be that Kotulla, intentionally or unintentionally, meant this film as a commentary on the hopes of modern German films, the hopes that have long been perverted and given way to resignation, the hopes that have degenerated into no more than the basic urge to make films.

Little is left of the hopes to make critical, observant films. Perhaps the only reason why many directors turn to literature or the beginnings of the cinema is that they can make these films while critical observation of our society are not accepted by existing distributors.

Rainer Werner Fassbinder still does not let himself be bothered by such considerations and continues to turn his films out more quickly than they can be seen.

Two films are still lying around unexamined. *Händler der vier Jahreszeiten* is to be relased in the near future. *Die bitteren Tränen der Petra von Kamp* has also been made and a third film is in preparation.

Volker Schlöndorff is making preparations for his new film, *Die Ehegattin*, an ironic comedy about marriage. Peter Fleischmann's new film *Das Unheil* (the follow-up to *Jagdszenen aus Niederbayern*) is to be released in March and will be the Federal Republic's entry to the Cannes Film Festival this May.

Both Schlöndorff and Fleischmann are good examples of how a director can make his way in the film world as long as he only has talent. Time will show the extent to which this leads to conformity or new stimulus.

Klaus Eder

(Deutsche Zeitung, 3 March 1972)

Continued from page 10

ing of the chorus, the loose and lively ensemble tableaux) and the purposeful tempo of this production in Frankfurt mean that it almost comes up to the standard of the Joachim Herz production of *Der junge Lord* at the East Berlin Komische Oper.

Sellner's West Berlin production is far excelled for comic and dramatic intensity. The cast and the musical direction under Klaus-Peter Seibel left little room for improvement.

The orchestral expressiveness which developed particularly in the symphonic interludes came through to the full.

Stanley Kolk sang the title role excellently with fine voice in all registers from tenor belcanto to the painfully high notes.

The evening was an appetizer for further evenings of Henze by Henze. This was a Marxist who was not dictating [...] his baton, but was [...] was presenting the whole range of experience of a man of the theatre.

Hans-Klaus Jungheinrich

(Die Zeit, 3 March 1972)

Experiments in dancing at Bonn

Timid dance steps to hot Santana rhythms are the beginning of an experiment started this year by Bonn, the first of its kind in the Federal Republic.

Anyone interested can attend choreographer Fred Traguth's courses on modern jazz dance at the city conservatory for a fee of only two Marks.

Disappointed by the leeway the dance genre has to make up in the Federal Republic compared with the United States, Traguth, a former pupil of the Folkwang School, decided to help the progress of modern jazz dance in West Germany.

This form of dancing is very close to the rhythmic and musical taste of the younger generation that thinks much more of Blues and Rock rhythms than the fox-trot of yesteryear.

Traguth also sees modern jazz dance as a form of movement therapy for the dancer who has to approach jazz rhythms with his whole being. Unlike classical dancing in which the body represents a static geometric unity, jazz dance requires the body to "disintegrate".

Traguth therefore demands good body control, a sense of music and, most important of all, "inner fire" from his pupils, all amateurs.

Traguth rejects the movements performed by young people in disco[...] That is not [...] [discotheques.] [...] not dancing, he claims, but a stunting of the body. A ballet-teacher today must show young people the way to progressive dancing based on rhythmic music, he states.

Dieter Bartel

(Nordwest Zeitung, 28 February 1972)

■ EDUCATION

Marburg's university for the handicapped criticised

One thousand handicapped students will be able to attend a university specially planned for them in Heidelberg from 1974 onwards. But a group of students from Marburg has described the plans as a dangerous retrograde step into the period when people were kept in rehabilitation centres far away from society. Vital social contacts, they argue, cannot be replaced by teaching processes, however modern, or by perfect medical care.

Seventeen-year-old Dieter said a quick goodbye to his mother on the morning of 10 June 1967. He was in a hurry. School was beginning in a few minutes' time and he did not want to arrive late.

But he never got there. He lost control of his moped on a bend and smashed into a tree, breaking a dorsal vertebra. Since then he has been a cripple.

Dieter's fate seemed sealed. The doctors at the hospital recognised immediately that there was no hope of a cure. But he did not give up. Condemned to life in a wheelchair, he passed his school-leaving examinations and went on to study physics at Marburg University.

A miracle? It was not only his iron will that helped him but the helpfulness and understanding of the world around him and institutions available to help him.

Dieter is one of 46 young handicapped people who have the unique chance of studying in Marburg. A student hostel catering for the needs and requirements of the physically handicapped was built there in 1969. The technology, architecture and medical care provide the necessary conditions for a normal course of study.

Students live in rooms of their own with a shower and toilet. Seven nurses are there to take care of them. Exercise and treatment rooms are at their disposal along with a small swimming-pool. Two buses shuttle between the hostel and university departments and libraries.

The incentive to build the hostel – the Konrad Biesalski House – came from a group of students and professors who have long dealt with the problems of rehabilitation. Their main problem, apart from medical and professional rehabilitation, is the reintegration of handicapped students into society.

"Investigations have shown that the aversion to the physically handicapped is for the most part aesthetically motivated," Joachim Kutschke, one of the scheme's initiators, commented.

"The unfamiliarity of the wheelchair as a vehicle and of physical deformities turn the handicapped into the outsiders of society. Physical deformity is often associated with mental infirmity."

The student rehabilitation group believes that it has found a way to help the handicapped and overcome prejudice. Society should be confronted as much as possible with the handicapped so as to learn to live with them, overcome its prejudice and make some contribution to their rehabilitation. "The handicapped have been kept away from public sight too long because of special homes and similar institutions."

It sounds rather paradoxical that 91 per cent of West Germans do not know how to behave with a handicapped person when it is remembered that more than half a million people are injured in road accidents every years, many of them paralysed for the rest of their lives, and that there are five million handicapped people in the Federal Republic today.

In view of this fact, the Marburg scheme represents a minor revolution. Fifty per cent of the people living in the hostel are healthy students who are there to help the handicapped establish contact with the world around them both within the university and in private life.

Experiences at Marburg speak for themselves. The students confronted more and more with handicapped people at lectures and seminars soon lost their initial reserve. Closer contacts were established, especially among the students living in the Konrad Biesalski House.

A number of university departments have already eliminated architectural features that proved an obstacle to people in wheelchairs.

The student group is making further demands. Other universities should set up similar institutions in order to cater for the large number of handicapped persons who want to study.

Projects of this type are already being discussed in Bochum and Regensburg but the Marburg group has not attracted much public response.

Plans for a university in Heidelberg catering only for handicapped students stand in direct opposition to their views. A thousand handicapped people will be able to study there from 1974 onwards.

The university will be linked with a special clinic and hostels built according to the most up-to-date yardsticks. Short-circuit television will enable serious cases to study in bed.

If the planners have their way, education, medical care, treatment and other services will be organised as a unit providing the basis for academic success. There is no guarantee that this work could be done within a "normal" university, they argue.

The physically handicapped in Heidelberg will therefore have little contact with the outside world and it is this that the Marburg student group criticises.

The Marburg students describe the rehabilitation centre planned a dangerous retrograde step into the period when people used to be locked up in institutions far away from society.

The social contacts that are so necessary cannot be replaced by the technical media or perfect medical care, they state.

An example of this is the perfectionism of rehabilitation institutions in the United States. The handicapped are not led back to society but their career proceeds from schools for the handicapped to universities for the handicapped, training centres for the handicapped and concerns specially built for the handicapped. The handicapped usually live there in their own hostels without contact with the world outside.

For the advocates of the plans for the Heidelberg university social reintegration means that the disadvantages caused by injuries are largely eliminated or play no part in social intercourse.

And there are more advocates than sceptics. Klaus von Dohnanyi, the new Minister of Education and Science, was very impressed when he saw the plans during a visit to Heidelberg and the Association of War and Military Service Victims has suggested that the university should be built without delay.

The Marburg student group is fighting one of its greatest problems in the meantime. A number of students from the Konrad Biesalski House are taking their final examinations next year. But what will happen to them then?

"Although we are working together with the labour exchange in Frankfurt, they have received no offers as yet," Joachim Kutschke reports. "Their future is uncertain. And even when the handicapped graduate does get a job, the trouble begins once again. The reserved attitude of his colleagues will force him into social isolation."

The Marburg students argue that this vicious circle can only be broken if society adopts their idea of a permanent confrontation between the handicapped and the world about him.

Thomas Dannemann

(Deutsche Zeitung, 18 February 1972)

Official approval given to scheme to educate handicapped children with healthy children

The Bonn government and the Federal state of Hesse have decided to [...] the first scheme in which children [...] demned to spend their lives in wheel-chairs will be educated alongside healthy children at a comprehensive school.

The aim of the comprehensive school scheme at Hessisch-Lichtenau is to [...] the physically handicapped out of [the] ghetto situation at rehabilitation centres and teach healthy children to be[have] responsibly towards them.

The project should also show [the] extent to which the physically handi-capped can be integrated into [a com]prehensive school.

The experiment, approved by the Commission for Educational Pla[nning] demands a number of special rules [such] as architecture and personnel are con-cerned. Halls and classrooms will be be built in such a way that children be able to move with their wheel[chairs] there.

The comprehensive school at Hessisch Lichtenau will be taking handi[capped] children from all areas of the Fe[deral] Republic.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 February [1972])

Motoring club calls for establishment of road safety chairs at universities

The ADAC motoring organisation called for chairs of road safety to be set up at universities in [the] Federal Republic.

Road safety instruction at schools [must] be improved in view of the [...] thousand fatalities on West Germany['s roads] every year and teachers *must* be [given] special training to take these [...] ADAC claims.

The ADAC wants one chair of [road] safety training to be set up initially [as an] experiment. The ultimate aim [is] the establishment of chairs of this [kind at] all colleges of education.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 February [1972])

Survey shows talented children generally come from small families

Geneticists fear that the Federal Republic could gradually degenerate into a country of people with low productivity and below-average intelligence because of the particularly marked decline in the birth rate among families with clever children.

This aspect has never been given adequate treatment in discussions although more attention should be paid to it here than in other countries as it is here that the decline in the birth rate is particularly pronounced.

The Federal Republic is at the botton of the birth rate table. No help is given by words of consolation or the assurance by demographers that a drop in the birth rate aids technological progress and corrects shortcomings in the health service and education system.

This is of little consolation, for a reason explained by H. Heise of Berlin in the West German Biological Association bulletin. Heise referred to a survey conducted by Professor Jürgens of Kiel among 518,832 schoolchildren.

Analysing the statistics according to the average number of children in the family and the type of school attended showed for example that children staying at various types of school after reaching an age at which they could go out to work came from families with between 1.9 and 2.0 children.

Children who leave school after a basic education with or without the lowest school-leaving qualifications come from families with an average of 2.4 and 2.9 children respectively.

The difference was even plainer in a survey of Berlin children which also covered those attending special schools for the backward. Here the figures varied between 1.7 and 2.9 children per family, the first figure being that for high school pupils and the latter that for children attending special schools for the backward.

Surveys in Hamburg, Munich, Frankfurt and a number of other towns in Hesse led to similar results.

Another fact worth mentioning is that the Berlin Chamber of Commerce found no difference between the standard of children leaving school without obtaining even minimum qualifications and those who had been to special schools for the backward.

The conclusions are obvious. The birth rate of the overwhelming section of the population that can be looked upon as possessing normal or above-average talents is way below the figure of 2.4 children a family necessary to maintain their numbers at an even level.

The birth rate of the less talented section of the population is way above the preservation level of 2.4 children per family. The drop in the birth rate does not seem to have affected this gr[oup up] to now.

Of course it cannot be stated [...] case that children from large famil[ies are] necessarily less talented than those [from] smaller families.

But the average figures calculated [can]not be dismissed as chance either. [The] survey was too widespread for that [to be] the case. After all, it covered [...] hundreds of thousands of children [and] their families.

The genetic concept of education [is no] longer very highly regarded at p[resent], probably because it was used to[o one-]sidedly and exclusively in the past.

But it would be inadmissible to a[ban]don it just because it does not [...] ideas of a similarly onesided [...] education and certain political [...]

In view of the facts outlined [...] hard to speak of the drop in the bir[th rate] as a purely quantative problem whose consequences we will be [...] cope in one way or another.

Geneticists have long pointed [to the] present tendency of the overall p[opula]tion to lose its genetic substance [...] that entails sociologically.

Their warnings have not yet bee[n given] adequate attention but they are [...] forward more and more items of pro[of.]

Experts concerned with this [...] aspect of the drop in the birth [rate] consider it possible that this trend [could] intensify considerably in future. [Only] then would it be seen in all its [impor]tance.

Heinrich Apert[...]

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 February [1972])

■ MEDICINE

Psychologist tests effects of daytime sleep

One West German worker in ten works on a night-shift. Most of the people on shift or night-work complain of insomnia or not enough sleep. There is a reason for this. Day-time sleep and night-time sleep are so different from one another that they cannot have the same effect.

Dr Wolfgang Ehrenstein of the Work physiology department at Munich's Technical University has managed to provide exact details of the difference on the basis of computer graphs of the various physiological functions.

Eight nursing sisters on a surgical ward were tested in a sleep laboratory set up at the university department. Every weekend during their three weeks of uninterrupted night work they came along to the university and got into bed in a darkened room well away from all noise. A number of electrodes were attached to their body.

A constant record was kept of their heart-beats, respiration and body movements. An electro-encephalogram registered electrical impulses in their brain and note was also taken of the rapid eye movements that in all probability indicate dreaming.

The various stages of sleep succeeding each other in the course of the night can be read off from the EEG. The sleeping curve consists of rapid low waves as long as the person is awake.

The waves become slower and higher as sleep deepens. Distinction is made between four stages of sleep apart from dream-sleep. Sleep during stages one and two is so light that even the softest sound will wake the person up. In fact he may not realise that he has been to sleep at all. Stages three and four are the sleep of the dead, or deep sleep.

The normal night-time sleep of each of the eight nursing sisters was measured three times at the end of their period of night-work. About a quarter of a million items of information were fed into computers for further analysis.

The most noticeable difference between day-time and night-time sleep is its length. While all the guinea-pigs slept between seven and nine hours at night, the day-time sleep showed who needed a small amount of sleep and who needed a lot. The first of the sisters got up after only three hours of sleep and the last of them spent only seven hours in bed.



Surgeons in the almost ideal conditions of the Frankfurt University hospital (Photo: AP)

Ehrenstein believes that not being able to sleep after only three or four hours leads to a considerable deficit in the amount of sleep.

People working through the night have no difficulty getting to sleep. Deep sleep sets in within half an hour. The first dream begins some ten minutes earlier and the sleep cycles are some twenty minutes shorter during the day.

But there is a shortage of the light stage one and two sleep and the dream-sleep that becomes increasingly common in normal sleepers as morning approaches. The body tries to compensate for chronic fatigue with more deep sleep, though not adequately enough.

Ehrenstein believes that sleeping disorders among night workers can be attributed to the biological rhythm which is obviously unable to accustom itself to a change in working rhythm.

To cite only one example, the number of heart beats drops steadily during night-time sleep, reaching its lowest rate early in the morning. But it will be found that the heartbeats of a person sleeping during the day tend to increase steadily.

It has long been known that heart irregularity decreases in states of mental tension, without the heart beating more quickly. Ehrenstein has now found that irregularity and deep sleep are linked.

Further examinations will have to show whether this is equally true of both day-time and night-time sleep. It must also be examined whether an improvement of day-time sleep by medicaments or the elimination of disturbances such as light, noise and damp can help the biological clock to become accustomed to irregular habits.

Christa Steuer

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 March 1972)

Berlin symposium discusses the state of hospitals

Professor Stolte of Tilburg, Holland, spoke about administrative changes in the organisation and technology of medical care at the sixth International Hospitals Symposium held in the Technical University, Berlin.

Stolte pointed out that the hospital's position in the health system was relatively modest despite the high proportion of money it received. Neither small, economically weak hospitals nor very large ones were desirable, he added.

Professor Goerke of Munich drew attention to the fact that the minimum size for a hospital satisfying medical and administrative demands has risen in recent years because of developments in medicine, technology and nursing.

From the medical point of view, the larger specialist groups necessary cannot be made available for hospitals with less than six hundred beds.

Only when a hospital reaches a certain size is it sensible to introduce automation into administration. Otherwise it would prove uneconomical. The same is true for the inclusion of intensive care units and after-care clinics into the overall system.

Professor Esdorf of Berlin surveyed the current state of air-conditioning at hospitals and discussed future trends. Air-conditioning was gradually being introduced in intensive care units and wards specialising in infections diseases for complaints of the ear, nose and throat.

Cubicles for premature births were also being fitted with air-conditioning, he said. Similar high demands should also be made of air-conditioning where normal births were concerned.

To stamp out germs, Professor Esdorf demanded that windows should be sub-pressurised in order to suck off germs from the atmosphere.

In his lecture on daylight and artificial light in hospitals Professor Krochmann of Berlin distinguished between the mental and physical and the technological importance of windows for people.

With all the technical means at our disposal today similar physical conditions can be created in rooms without windows as in rooms with windows. But the psychological effects such as the claustrophobic feeling felt when being in a room without windows cannot be taken into consideration here.

Because of noise and air-conditioning windows should be no larger than is necessary for allowing patients adequate contact with the world outside. As far as artificial lighting was concerned, Professor Krochmann recommended fluorescent lights for almost all hospital rooms.

The colour scheme of rooms also played an important role, he added. As appropriate colours can help therapy, the clinical white and cream walls will in future be replaced by pastel shades.

Professor Cremer of Berlin put forward a number of basic principles to be kept in mind when sound-proofing hospitals. The type of window construction was of major importance, deep box windows proving the most suitable for keeping out the noise from outside.

Ventilation should also be designed in such a way that the shafts do not cause noise to penetrate into the hospital. Corridors should be soundproofed more than is now the case and the sound-proofing of the frequently used water-pipes was an obvious demand, he said.

Hans Lesser

(Der Tagesspiegel, 26 February 1972)

Ultra-germ-free operating theatre opened in Frankfurt

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Surgeons at Frankfurt University Orthopaedic Hospital operate in the best antiseptic conditions now that the first highly antiseptic operating theatre in the Federal Republic has been put into use there.

Clothing too is absolutely germ-free under the system set up in Frankfurt. Doctors and nurses wear plastic helmets with plexiglass visors. They breathe through slits but the air they breathe out is sucked away by tubes. They also wear protective clothing that is put on in such a way that they remain fully germ-free outside.

The operating theatres themselves are easy to sterilise. During the operation the patient is pushed into the theatre through a sterile curtain but his head and the anaesthetist remain outside.

The new unit will not be officially opened until after eight weeks of experiments. It is built completely of glass and floor space only amounts to a few square yards. It is suspended in space and open at the bottom so that excess pressure can escape.

The connections for the tubes sucking out the spent air are to be found outside the cell. The necessary operation lamps lie behind glass within the theatre and are cooled by the air as it flows back.

From outside, it looks as if the doctors and nurses are working on a moon station, an impression strengthened by the clothing and helmets with plexiglass windows.

Bandages and instruments can be handed into the theatre through two windows and germs are kept out by the high pressure. Only one of the two doors can be opened at one time as the high pressure would not otherwise be sufficient to prevent the infiltration of germs from outside the operating theatre.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 February 1972)

Fear of the dentist's drill

West Germans avoid going to the dentist whenever possible, according to a survey conducted by the department of free professions at the University of Erlangen and Nuremberg.

One in two people do not go until the pain drives them there and three per cent have never been treated by a dentist in their life.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 26 February 1972)



■ OUR WORLD

The bottom may be falling out of the bottom and bosom business

Declining sales are giving the sex industry in this country cause for concern. Beate Uhse, this country's leader in this industry, did not achieve her turnover goal last year. Instead of the hoped for 44.5 million Marks turnover her firm sold only 42 million Marks of sex products.

Danish pornographic producers are also complaining of a decline in sales. In the best years Danish firms sold altogether more than 250 million Marks worth of specialities for sex. Many West German mail-order firms are announcing closing-down sales or, blazened in large-type headlines, items are knocked down "not to 36 Marks, nor 25 Marks but to 15 Marks".

The West German pornographic press with a total circulation of something like seven million copies is fighting for survival. Plenty of bare bosoms, thighs and bottoms are no longer a guarentee that plenty of copies will be sold. Even if the publications are produced in full colour and on very expensive paper.

Circulations are either stagnating or declining. Other illustrated magazines have offered considerable competition but what in the army is called "subject number one" has in publishing taken second or often third place.

But mail order houses in this country, and there are 110 of them, cannot be so flexible. For them it is now a question of sheer survival. So they are trying to hang on to their customers by offering them ever more audacious tempting inducements. Contraceptives are being offered in sets, along with creams, pills and books.

Naturally these are all guaranteed success. New articles are imported such as Japanese Geisha Balls to liven up the market before the bottom falls out of the market.

Major firms are trying to learn something from the sales methods used in large department stores, ridding themselves of the hole-in-the-corner aspect of the sex industry. Pornographic shops are being established with shop assistants dressed in white smocks to give the impression of intimacy of a doctor's waiting room.

Beate Uhse has 21 shops in West Germany. Many of the managers are only tenants in the places where they do business and make anonymity a feature of their operations. A lot of importance is given to self-service in many of the shops. And the slogan of the nation-wise physical exercise campaign has been used – "Keep fit with sex". Files are kept on girls who are supposed to be good at the world's oldest profession. Disappointed customers are asked to report their complaints.

But all these gimmicks have not done the sex industry much good. More and more customers are complaining that they have given good money for poor-quality sex aids. People who pay well for chocolates, perfumes, liqueurs and bathing sprays that are supposed to heighten sexual experience are not going to come back for more when they find that the goods do not measure up to specifications.

It goes without saying, of course, that the shrewder firms can still find ways of making money. Recent figures estimate that more than 400 million Marks are paid out annually in West Germany for sex, most of this sum for contraceptive appliances.

This country's largest mail-order house increased its 1965 turnover of seven million Marks to 35 million by 1970.

Despite the Pill, turnover for condoms in this country was seven or eight million Marks.

For pharmaceutical firms the Pill has been a fantastic money-spinner. And the 10,000 chemist shops in this country have not done too badly from it.

According to one of the large firms if 1972 is not without its worries one of the main reasons for this will be fiercer competition in the business. "But we will adjust our calculations to deal with this."

With the step from the twilight into the glaring light of top competition the sex industry will have done the right thing by itself and its customers. *Toni Liebscher*

(Vorwärts, 24 February 1972)

Good health and a happy family life top girls' importance table

Frankfurter Neue Presse

Good health and a happy family life are very important things for a young girl of twenty in this country according to a survey conducted by the Getas Institute for Motivational Research, Bremen.

The Institute was commissioned to find out what young girls in their twenties considered the most important thing in life.

Ninety-three percent of the 2,261 girls questioned named good health as the most important thing. And the same figure listed a happy family life.

According to psychologists young women give considerable importance still to security and an orderly existence. Third place was taken by an attractive appearance.

Eighty three per cent named being a good mother to their children. Leisure came up 82 per cent of the times and friendship and sociability 81 per cent. Sex came seventh on the list with 75 per cent of the answers.

The list included 74 per cent for education, 73 per cent for good housekeeping, and 72 per cent for money. Then followed, a career with 66 per cent, good food and drink 64 per cent and fashionable clothes 60 per cent.

Fourteenth place on the list was given to independence and freedom – 58 per cent. Fifty six per cent considered modernity and being technically up-to-date most important. Fifty five per cent thought the search for a deeper meaning and fulfilment from life as most important.

On the third place before the last sport and leisure was listed – fifty per cent. At the very end came politics with 43 per cent and religion with a great drop to 14 per cent.

Werner Kirst, a Munich psychologist, came to the conclusion after examining the results of this survey that the younger generation "free and bubbling over with a sense of life" only appeared in advertisements. In fact young girls of 20 were drawn close to their mothers. The simple fact is that "as regards female emancipation we still have a long way to go."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 February 1972)

Sex wave is for old fogys, confirmation candidates claim

"The porno wave is exclusively for old fogys," according to statements made by over 100 young people about to be confirmed into the church at Hof on the River Saale, according to an anonymous survey conducted by the Reverend Hans Staettner.

The teenagers asked indicated that the porno wave and the current emphasis on sex did not interest them and in fact annoyed them.

Young people taking confirmation this year showed that they probably knew more about sexual matters than they did about their catechism. They were well acquainted with the meaning of 'petting' and generally seemed to take the view that a trial sexual relationship before marriage was acceptable.

Waitress, stripper and midwife were the jobs regarded as typical for women. Activities such as chimneysweep, pastor and astronaut were considered jobs reserved for men. Marriage is regarded postiviely, many believing that it led to a fuller life and a family. Matrimonial mistakes were inevitable and pardonable, according to the young.

Brutality and sexual perversions were rejected totally. Temperance was also looked upon favourably.

Asked who they thought should take the initiative in physical relations, girls or boys, almost all answered "either one or the other".

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 March 1972)

Sex queen invades tourism

Beate Uhse has invaded the travel industry. She is offering dream tours to the Far East. This country's sex queen well knows how to talk to males. She says: "It's a fact, but there is not a man alive who does not want to find a woman who looks upon him as her master and whose greatest wish is to satisfy his every desire."

Beate's dream trips last ten days and include Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Taipeh. People who go on her trips are offered "something in the Far East that is not offered in more ordinary tours."

Such remarks perplex Neckermann's simple world travellers who ask themselves what long-distance tourism is coming to!

Beate Uhse, devoted to her job, decoys men with promises of massages in Hong Kong, Tokyo and Taipeh. She enthuses over dinners arranged with beautiful Thai and Chinese girls. There are nightclubs and bars in Hong Kong and Tokyo. And one of the high-points of her high priced tours is a "Tokyo Special". Perhaps that's just a new cocktail.

The sexy male's best friend, Beate wants her clients to have a surprise and a spokesman for her firm said: "What a Tokyo Special actually is we would prefer to leave a mystery."

Beate makes no bones about what the promised entertainments will be. On the eighth day of the tour an evening of dancing has been arranged. Beate Uhse said: "In a special dance hall our visitors will be able to chose from hundreds of beautiful girls." There the men will get their money's worth.

Neckermann, the travel people, cannot have failed to notice Beate Uhse's activities. A similar trip with them costs 1,300 Marks less, but it does not include massages and dancing, but does include better hotels. The Beate Uhse trip costs 4,500 Marks.

(Die Zeit, 25 February 1972)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Labour office nurse

Dortmund's Labour Office has vided a special room for childr mothers who are at the Labour O having interviews for jobs.

The special minikindergarten i first of its kind in West Germany separated from the modernly deco interview room by a glass wall so the mothers can keep an eye on their ones.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 Februar

Poor diet

One person in four in the Fed Republic believes that he is e wrongly, a representative survey rec published by the Ministry of H reveals.

A total of 76 per cent believed they were receiving the right nutriti the whole.

The 24 per cent who believed t were not getting the full nutriti benefit from their meals stated tha main reasons were eating too quick the wrong times, too much, unbala with too much bread, potatoes starches, too many sweets and cake foods that were too heavy or fatty.

Two thirds of the people interv placed great store by good-tasting and at least one warm meal a day.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 23 Februar

Drug addiction

More than 2.6 million young pe in this country between the ag 15 and 25 are seriously addicted to d according to a government state made to questions asked by CDU CSU Bundestag members.

The government statement spok "an almost epidemic-size increase i amount of drug-taking among y people below the age of 13."

All sections of the community involved in the increased drug-ta noted in the first half of 1971.

The government report pointed "Because drug centres are so obvi operating in large cities and conurba it is likely that country areas are affected."

Recent surveys commissioned Health Minister Käte Strobel indicate a certain levelling off has been obse in drug-addiction. These reports d that something like 30 to 40 per ce all young people between the ages o and 25 have had some experienc drugs.

There are in this country somethin like 250,000 drug addicts, and somethin like 5,000 and 12,000 are totally a ted.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 1 March

Take it easy!

rnst Gadermann, a Hamburg eco mist, has warned young peo against over ambition in general a management against employing yo people in responsible positions.

Writing in the magazine of the sales workers insurance scheme he said: advise these people not to channel their energies into just getting on in th jobs. Active young men who overtax th reserves of energy are sure to end up w a nervous breakdown."

(Die Welt, 29 February 1

■ SPORT

Ice yachting, a sport for speed fanatics, gains in popularity

The confusion of the post-war years and the expulsion of the East Prussians and Baltic Germans was responsible for the introduction into West Germany of a kind of yachting previously virtually unknown in this part of the world – ice yachting.

Before the war ice yachting was more or less restricted to the Baltic and the lakes of East Prussia and it was not until 1949 that the first East Prussian devotees of ice yachting set sail again on Einfelder Sea, near Neumünster, Holstein.

Now there are several hundred ice yachtsmen in this country and for several years an entire fleet of standardised craft has emerged, international races being held every winter with competitors from Denmark, Holland, Poland, Austria and other European countries.

Like many other disciplines ice yachting developed out of necessity in days of old when people just had to use even frozen lakes as a means of transport and only later became a popular sporting activity.

A unique collection of historic sledges assembled by a Dutch manufacturer in a disused factory for the Dutch ice yachting association boasts an example of the ice yacht in its original form.

It is an old fishing boat on runners and fitted out with sails that used in winter to skate comfortably along the frozen Dutch canals.

The latest models are high-powered racing yachts that have little more in common with their predecessors of old than sails atop of three runners. Nowadays as little weight and material as possible is used in order to ensure maximum possible speed.

As has always been the case there are runners on either side to ensure stability and, for want of a better word, ice-holding. The adjustable steering runner, until a few decades ago astern like a conventional rudder, is now invariably at the bow of the craft since at high speeds the wind pressure concentrates up front.

When the rudder loses its grip on the ice the entire craft veers round in circles, the so-called corkscrew in the course of which the crew, if they are not careful, spin overboard in all directions.

In East Prussia ice yachting was a popular speed event as long ago as before the First World War. It gained many enthusiasts not merely on account of the breathtaking speeds involved but also because of the quick reactions and yachtsmanship required to gain speed and carry out breakneck cornering manoeuvres.

By tacking yachts can gain speeds of up to four or five times the prevailing wind velocity. In those days fifteen square metres of sail were the rule and speeds of 200 kilometres an hour (125 knots) in one direction were by no means uncommon.

To this day designers have failed to develop ice yachts capable of maintaining this speed both out and home. A steady average of 125 knots is still a challenge designers have yet to meet.

Kiel solicitor Hans R. Molter, one of the foremost regatta men in the north of this country, feels that the 200 km/h spell may well be broken by so-called profile sails under development in the Soviet Union.

Instead of conventional canvas sheeting these new sails are rigid.

Ice yachting in this country has developed a great deal since the days of leisurely touring. Lakes are not large enough for cross-country jaunts, as it were.

West German yachtsmen have now adapted their craft to conform with the international specifications of the DN racing yacht, a design sponsored by the *Detroit News*.

Back in the thirties the *Detroit News* ran a competition for the best designed one-man ice yacht that could be easily dismantled and stowed away on a car roof.

The specifications are quite strict. Overall length may not exceed twelve feet. The maximum permissible hull width is twenty inches. The maximum distance between runners is seven feet six and the maximum footage of sail eighty.

These requirements are most exacting and have tended to bring out the best in both skippers and boat-builders. But because the area under sail is somewhat smaller than it has been in the past the top speed is eighty knots or so.

Often enough the boat-builder sails his own craft. There are, of course, a number of yards that specialise in ice yachts. In this country there is Starnberg, Dümmersee, Steinhuder Meer and Hamburg, all being yards that also build waterborne craft.

The best ice yachts come from Holland, though. Yet on the other hand they are so relatively easy to build for anyone with a modicum of talent in handicrafts that amateurs frequently build their own.

(Photo: Nordbild)

An average yard-built DN ice yacht costs between 3,000 and 3,500 Marks. Do-it-yourself adepts can cut costs considerably. A group of enthusiasts from Kiel Yacht Club who build a run of six DN class yachts spent roughly 1,100 Marks each on materials and 200 hours of work on each boat.

These specials represent serious competition at international level. Hans Molter of Kiel sprang a surprise on the Poles last winter by coming second in the Polish championships in a craft designed and built by himself.

There will probably be between 160 and 170 DN racing yachts in West Germany. About thirty belong to members of the Neumünster club, which covers Schleswig-Holstein and Hamburg, and a further forty are to be found on lakes and reservoirs in Bavaria.

Steinhuder Meer, not far from Hanover, boasts no fewer than sixty ice yachts. It was here that a sailmaker built this country's first DN racer in 1961, the forerunner of a trend that has taken this country to the top in international racing.

The national championships are now regularly held on Steinhuder Meer, though yachtsmen from other areas do complain that the ice is bad and uneven.

This season's championships were as usual marked by occasional shipwrecks, a helicopter being on standby to rescue stranded yachtsmen up to their waists in the shallow but icy water of the lake.

The shipwrecked mariners seem to enjoy themselves in the process, though. They wear such thick clothing that ice-cold water does not seem to worry them unduly.

In addition to the West German championships ice yachting enthusiasts readily travel long distances from one regatta to the next. It only takes them half an hour or so to dismantle their craft, stow it away on the car roof and head for Holland, Sweden or Bavaria.

Ice yachting is not a sport exclusively reserved for men, as yachting proper used to be – and at certain levels still is. Ice yachtsmen hail from all walks of life.

Dr Hans Lubinus, a well-known Kiel yachtsman, owns the largest private surgical clinic in the city. On the ice he is more likely than not to encounter the porter at his clinic, who is also an ice yachting enthusiast. *Harald Steinert*

(Handelsblatt, 3 March 1972)

Over a third of West Germans do no sport, Ministry survey reveals

Nearly forty per cent of people in this country never indulge in sport of any kind, not even the occasional walk or cycle tour to keep in trim.

This alarming percentage – 37 – emerges from a survey commissioned by the Ministry of the Interior.

According to the survey seventeen per cent of people in this country belong to sports clubs and associations. A further 46 per cent keep fit themselves, hiking, walking and swimming being the most popular activities.

The survey also revealed that roughly half the adult population do their best to keep fit by sporting activity of some kind or another at least once a week.

Sedentary occupations are, of course, a contributory factor. About one person in four spends most of the day sitting down at work. Only thirteen per cent work standing up.

Fifty-nine per cent may claim to keep on the move at work but this is an optimistic figure since 37 per cent merely mean that they do not remain seated all the time and the remaining 22 per cent reckon their working day can be fairly evenly divided between sedentary and standing work.

It is upsetting to note that many people are kept on the move at work but do not engage in sporting activity of any kind in their spare time.

This is the category that is the greatest health risk and it includes nearly two women in three (63 per cent), fifty per cent of the over-fifties, 34 per cent of unskilled and semi-skilled labourers and 36 per cent city-dwellers.

The daily journey to and from work does not help, either. Only thirteen per cent of the working population either walk a fair distance to work (eight per cent) or cycle there (five per cent).

The rest hardly stir themselves, either driving to work (31 per cent), working at home (thirteen per cent), using public transport (21 per cent) or walking round the corner, as it were (22 per cent).

It is gratifying to note that many people whose work does not involve much in the way of physical activity deliberately indulge in sport of some kind to strike a balance.

The main categories in which this is the case are men, young people under thirty, high-ranking salaried workers and civil servants, professional people and academics.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 February 1972)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT £ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15 —	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	5 p	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.65	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20 —
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		